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S^r John Oglander Kn.^t

From an Engraving published in 1781.

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Ira Ingold 1897

THE
OGLANDER MEMOIRS:

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
MSS. OF SIR J. OGLANDER, KT.,
OF NUNWELL, ISLE OF WIGHT,
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF PORTSMOUTH, AND
DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, 1595-1648.

EDITED,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES,
BY
W. H. LONG,
Author of "A Dictionary of the Isle of Wight Dialect," &c.

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TO THE

REV. SIR W. H. COPE, BART.,

OF BRAMSHILL,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

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NOTE TO THE INTRODUCTION.

At page xxii., by an oversight of the Editor, Sir J. Oglander is stated to have threatened to distrain the goods of his friend Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, in default of paying his apportioned quota of ship money. It was not Sir H. Worsley of Appuldurcombe, but his uncle, John Worsley, of Gateombe, who was refractory. He was of an overbearing and intractable disposition, and resisted the payment of other assessments besides ship money. In November, 1637, Thos. Urry and Richard Romau, churchwardens of Gateombe, sent a petition to Archbishop Laud, alleging that their parish church had fallen into decay, and that by the directions of Dr. Mason, Chancellor of the Diocese, a meeting had been held to make a church rate to pay for necessary repairs. Mr. Worsley was present, and a rate was made, to which everybody but Worsley consented, and paid their several proportions. He, the most considerable ratepayer, his estate comprising one half of the parish, being of a litigious nature, not only refused to pay the last rate, but also two made previously; so that the repair of the church was delayed, and the whole fabric in danger of becoming ruinous. There had also been from time beyond the memory of man a church house and garden belonging to the parish, of which Worsley on his own authority had taken possession. The petitioners prayed that he might be admonished to deliver up the house and garden, and to pay the rates due from him; or be summoned to answer for the same before the Commissioners Ecclesiastical. In reply to this, the Archbishop directed Sir John Lambe to take order for the offending party to appear in the Court of High Commission, but this citation was not executed, or failed to produce the desired effect. Some months after, the matter was brought before the Council; with the result that in May, 1638, letters were sent to Dr. Robert Mason, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, and to the Surrogate of the Consistory Court of the same, enclosing a petition of the parishioners of Gateombe, and a certificate from Dr. Mason himself, showing that by the obstinacy of Mr. Worsley, lord of the manor of Gateombe, the church there had become quite ruinous, and so decayed that the minister in stormy weather was compelled to read the service in his seat. Worsley not only refused to pay the rates due from him, but also withheld the church house and a piece of land thereto belonging, which he had converted to his own use; and though he had been presented by the churchwardens, he, being rich, delayed and wearied the parishioners with vexatious suits at law. The Chancellor and Surrogate were ordered to give the matter their consideration, and to take effectual measures so that the church might be repaired, and the church house and land restored to the parish; and to see that no man's power or refractoriness delayed the course of justice.—*State Papers, Domestic, Vols. 371, 390, 1637-8.*

PREFACE.

THE often quoted manuscript collections of Sir John Oglander, of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, written during the first half of the XVII. century, are now for the first time presented to the public in a form as far as possible of completeness and continuity. Every writer on the Isle of Wight, from the time of Sir R. Worsley (who could scarcely have been aware of their wealth of materials, or he would have made much more extensive use of them in his history), has referred more or less to these interesting MSS.; but not a sixth part of their contents has yet been published, and what has been is inferior in interest to the remaining unpublished portion. Nor is this altogether surprising. Much of the Oglander MSS. consists of notes of a very miscellaneous and varied character, written in different volumes, and often—as if on the spur of the moment—on the blank leaves of ledgers and account books, without the least order or arrangement. A good deal of the collection is not now worth printing, consisting of references to old

authors and conjectures on historical and archæological subjects, or on the history of families and descent of lands in the Island; often erroneous, and disproved by modern research. The contents of the following pages are almost entirely derived from a transcript of the original MSS., apparently made early in the present century, probably by or for a member of the Oglander family. This transcript is a folio volume, now the property of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bt., of Bramshill, Hants, who has kindly consented to the publication of those passages it contained of local or general interest. The notes accompanying the text could easily have been extended, but the object in them has been to epitomise, and to give all necessary information in the briefest manner possible. Considerable research has been bestowed on the notes and introduction, and no statements are made in them but from the best authorities that could be consulted with the utmost care of the Editor.

W. H. LONG.

INTRODUCTION.

IN these preliminary pages an attempt is made to place before the reader a sketch, necessarily incomplete and imperfect, of the social state of the Isle of Wight during the first half of the seventeenth century. From their position, the residents of the Island, till within a few years of the period mentioned, lived in the dread and often experienced the evils of foreign invasion; but after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, a feeling of security from the annoyance of enemies sprang up, with the best effects on the prosperity and well-being of the Island and its inhabitants. The custom of sending their families to the mainland on occasions of warlike alarms fell into disuse, and the result of this confidence in themselves and their rulers was the erection of such manor houses as Northcourt, Mottistone, Arreton, Yaverland, Sheat, and others, most of which still remain with their pointed gables, mullioned windows, and oak wainscoting, mementoes of a period of peace and plenty, and the delight of the artist and antiquary. At the beginning

of the reign of Elizabeth the condition of the Island was deplorable,—a state of general stagnation and decay; but by the efforts of the government and the beneficial and vigorous rule of Sir E. Horsey and Sir G. Carey, before the accession of James I. a tide of prosperity had set in, and “money was as plentiful in the yeomen’s purses as now in the best of the gentry, and all the gentry full of money and out of debt.”¹ About the end of the reign of James there was another period of depression, which gradually passed away; and during the time of the Civil Wars, through its immunity from the battles and sieges which disturbed most parts of the country, the Island was one of the most flourishing places in the kingdom. Strangers from the neighbouring counties were attracted to it by the prospect of peace and quiet, trade increased, and rents rose rapidly above the average—to fall again to their usual level, or beneath it, shortly after the Restoration.

The population of the Island was probably about 15,000 or 16,000. The houses were generally built of the native stone and—except those of the gentry—mostly thatched. Each cottage had a garden in which vegetables were grown, with the exception of potatoes, which, though introduced into England before the end of

1 Oglander MSS,

the sixteenth century, were for a long time found only in the gardens of the rich, and were not in common cultivation till nearly a hundred years later. In 1613 they were sold as luxuries at 2s. per lb. Bread made of wheat flour was commonly eaten, and barley bread only used in times of scarcity. Orchards were common, from which cider was made for home consumption. Excepting the estates of the knights and gentlemen, most of the farms, many of them small, were owned by the farmers themselves, who cultivated wheat, barley, oats, pease, and vetches. The arable land was not all enclosed by hedges, and much of the so-called forest was woodland and unenclosed heath. Pigs fed on the acorns in the parks of Appuldurcombe and Watchingwell, and in Avington, now Parkhurst, Forest. Sheep roamed on the downs and commons belonging to the manors, their owners who had rights of pasturage being known as "commoners." The Island possessed a good breed of horses for agricultural purposes, and was noted for the excellence of its sheep. Corn and wool, celebrated for its fineness, were the chief exports, the manufactures being next to none ; but some alun and copperas works were conducted with success. The clergy farmed their glebes, and their unmarried farm servants generally lived in the parsonage with the household. Domestic labour was cheap. The average wages of a man servant

was from £3 to £5 per annum ; of a maid servant, £2¹ to £3. Labourers were paid 4s. per week in summer, and 3s. 6d. per week during the winter. In corn and hay harvest their wages were a shilling per day, but if engaged in task work, as much as might be agreed upon between them and their employers. The rate of wages of labourers and artizans was generally fixed annually by the Justices at the Easter Sessions of each county, and often did not vary much for years. There was no universal standard, and in some counties the wages were much lower than in others. In 1610, mowers received 10d. per day; skilled artizans, 1s. a day in summer, and 10d. in winter. Forty years later, in the time of the Commonwealth, wages had risen. Ordinary labourers were paid 1s. a day, and when engaged in reaping, 1s. 6d.; artizans received 1s. 6d. a day in summer, and 1s. 4d. during winter.

The average price of wheat was £2 11s. 4d. per quarter, and of malt £1 7s. 7d. The prices of corn varied greatly at intervals of only a few months; seasons of cheapness and plenty were generally followed by times of scarcity, and sometimes of actual famine, for which the usual remedy was the prohibition of the exportation of grain out of the country. A late or wet

1 The authorities for the rates of wages, prices of corn, &c., when not mentioned in the text, are churchwardens' accounts, the Sussex Archæological Collections, and Professor Rogers's "Six Centuries of Work and Wages."

spring or summer caused great distress and loss, and a corresponding increase in the price of food for men and cattle; in the late spring of 1643, hay sold at £8 14s. per ton. The comparative value of money being considered, this price would be equal to about £20 at the present day. In the year 1607, the average price of wheat was 36s. 8d. per quarter; the year following was a season of scarcity, and the price rose to 56s. 8d. per quarter. In 1613, the average had fallen to 48s. 8d. per quarter, and beef was sold at 4d. per pound. From this year prices steadily declined till 1620 and 1621, when they reached their minimum. To quote a contemporary writer,¹ 1621—"At this time the rates of all sorts of corn were so extremely low, as it made the very prices of land fall from twenty years' purchase to sixteen or seventeen. For the best wheat was sold for 2s. 8d. and 2s. 6d. the bushel, the ordinary at 2s.; barley and rye at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3d. the bushel, and the worse of those grains at a meaner rate; and malt also after that proportion. Nor were horse corns, as oats and pease, at any higher price, which I have the rather observed, though a matter in itself very trivial, because all farmers of lands generally murmured at this plenty and cheapness; and the poorer sort that would have been glad but a few

¹ Sir Simonds D'Ewe's *Autobiography and Correspondence*, edited by J. O. Halliwell, vol. I.

years before of the coarse rye-bread, did now usually traverse the markets to find out the finer wheats, as if nothing else would serve their use or please their palates. Which unthankfulness and daintiness was soon after punished by the high prices and dearness of all sorts of grain everywhere, which never since abated much of that rate, though at some times it were cheaper than at others. So as in the year 1630, wheat was above 8s. the bushel, rye at 4s. 6d., and malt and barley about that rate ; and this present year (1637), malt and barley are now sold at 5s. the bushel, though wheat be under that price, and rye at 4s. the bushel." Another contemporary account, 1620-21, says¹—"There is a great scarcity of money within all this kingdom, so that any man cannot depend upon any payment or receipt any money due to him, and generally all the country is impoverished. And good livers cannot make any shift for money. The price of all things except corn is at a very low rate. Tradesmen complain they cannot get work to employ themselves, so that many do offer to work for meat and drink only." In the succeeding years prices again rose gradually, till in 1631, a time of famine, the price of wheat was 68s. per quarter. In a Hampshire inventory, dated 1636, "a little mare, bridle, and

¹ Diary of Walter Yonge, M.P. for Honiton, edited by J. Roberts for the Camden Society.

saddle" was sold for 32s., and the next year the price of "seven horses and their harness" was £23. About this time and for some years after, the price of corn was very variable, wheat being sometimes as low as 44s. per quarter; but in 1648 and '49, the summers being extremely wet, and according to Aubrey, "deare yeares of corne," the average price of wheat rose to 75s. and 80s. per quarter. At such seasons no corn was allowed to be sold but in open market, which was attended by the Justices, or Mayor and Constables, to regulate the prices; and no forestaller, engrosser, or maltster, was suffered to be a purchaser. No corn brought to market and remaining unsold was allowed to be taken away by the owner, but was kept till the next market day, and again offered for sale.

The functions of the Justices were more various and their authority much more extensive than at present. They regulated the prices of labour and provisions, licensed and suppressed alehouses, and combined the duties of modern guardians of the poor with those of a local government board. Every parish maintained its own poor, and in extraordinary cases beggars were licensed to solicit alms throughout the Island. Each parish was supposed to keep its own roads in repair with the stones gathered from the fields, but this was often so imperfectly done that the roads were full of

deep ruts and holes, and in winter generally impassible by wheeled carriages. The highways were few, there was none between Newport and Nifon; and between Newport and Newtown the road was barely a wheel-track which lay through the fields, and was crossed by gates at every few hundred yards. Till nearly the end of the last century the road from Newport to Yarmouth was studded with more than fifty gates, and they were still more numerous in the roads at the back of the Island. Nearly everybody travelled on horseback, the mistress on a pillion behind the master, coaches being almost unknown. Sir J. Oglander says that his coach was the second ever seen in the Island. Until 1615 there was no regular post to and from London, and fifty or sixty years earlier all letters to the mainland were conveyed across the water by "a coneyman," who visited the Island at short intervals to buy rabbits for the London market. In the coverts and brakes these animals abounded, but hares were comparatively scarce, there being but few or none in the Island before they were introduced by Sir E. Horsey, in the latter part of the preceding century. The Undercliff swarmed with game—partridges, pheasants, curlews, plovers, gulls, and other wildfowl, and the creeks and woodlands of the Island offered almost as many attractions to the sportsman. Sir John Oglander states that his father,

with his man, often bagged forty couples of wild-fowl in a night among the shallows and sedges of Brading Harbour. Deer were not plentiful, except in the parks of a few of the gentry, and some that ran wild in Parkhurst Forest, which then extended from the west bank of the Medina to the muddy shores of Newtown Creek. The forest nominally belonged to the Captain of the Island, but was really a common pasture ground for the horses and cattle of the whole country. Hawking and coursing were the ordinary pastimes of the knights and gentlemen. On holidays, bull baiting was the recreation of the commonalty. On the feast day of the Mayor of Newport, the Governor of the Island always gave £5 to purchase a bull, which, after being baited, was killed, and its flesh given to the poor. The Mayor and Corporation, with mace bearer and constables, attended at the baiting, and the first dog let loose at the bull was decorated with ribbons, and called the Mayor's dog. This sport was not confined to Newport; a massive bull-ring is still to be seen in the main street of Brading, and no butcher was allowed to kill a bull till it had been "lawfully baited."

Of the three boroughs of the Island, Newport, with a population of less than 2000, was by far the most important. Early in the reign of James I. a charter of incorporation was granted to the town, substituting for the

bailiffs a Mayor, twenty-four burgesses, and a recorder. This, however it might have increased the importance of the town and its inhabitants, was not regarded with favour by the Justices of the Island, as Newport was thus rendered independent of their long established jurisdiction. Sir J. Oglander, writing in 1631, says of this matter :—" Before ye Mayoraltie wase (by ye grace of my Lord of Sowthampton, and favor of flemminge, Lord Chefe Justice) obtayned, they had as Bradinge hath, 2 Baylies, and ye Justices att large did all thinges, license theye alehowses, etc. Itt had been happye for them and ye countrey to if itt had soe continued." Sir John was not singular in his opinion, for eleven years later Sir John Dingley, in a report of the state of the Island which he drew up by order of the Earl of Pembroke, says :—" Since the coming of King James, there is a town in the Island (called Newport) made a mare-town, which heretofore was only a Bayly town, and then the livetenants and justices had the same power there they had in the rest of the country, but now they have gotten a charter to be a mare-town, and have justices, a recorder, aldermen, &c., which the other two mare-towns have not, as Yarmouth and Newtown ; they will not be governed as those two mare-towns and the rest of the Island are, which is very prejudiciall to the country, and I wish it might be regulated." At this

time Newtown had sunk to the size of a small hamlet, Yarmouth was in a state of decadence, and surpassed in size and importance by Cowes, the chief port of the Island, and Ryde was but a straggling group of fishermen's huts. The boroughs of Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth returned two members each to Parliament, and this recently restored privilege, procured for them by Sir G. Carey in 1584, was accompanied by the claim of the Captain of the Island for the time being to nominate at least one member for each borough as a matter of prescriptive right. The burgesses of Newport, as a mark of gratitude to the Captain, unanimously granted him for life the power of nominating one of their members. In 1601, Carey, then Lord Hunsdon, and Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, in a dictatorial epistle from London, ordered the burgesses of Newtown to elect *two* members of his appointment, whose names even were not submitted to them. To quote his own words;—"Whereas her Majestie is purposed to summon a Parliament, for the better service whereof you are to send two burgesses to that Assemblie, there to attend until that Court shall be dissolved; these shall bee to desire you, that inasmuch as I was the means and procurer of the libertie for your Corporation, you will with all the convenience you may, assemble yourselves together, and with your united consent send up unto me (as hereto-

fore you have done) your wrytt, with a blank, wherein I may insert the names of such persons as I shall think fittest to discharge that deutie for your behoofe, whom I shall take care shall likewise free you of whatsoever shall be dewe by you for the place; which I desire may be done with all expedicion after your receipt of the wrytt." But this state of things was not permanent, and sometimes the burgesses refused to obey the mandate of the Governor. In the time of Carey's successor, Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton, the townsmen of Yarmouth ventured to select a candidate for one of their seats without consulting or informing the Governor, who freely expressed his surprise and indignation thereat, and took effectual measures to maintain what he considered to be his undoubted right. At the next election, in 1614, the Earl nominated only one of the members; but his son made application to the burgesses to be returned for the second seat as a token of respect to his father and favour to himself, and was returned accordingly three times in succession, in 1614, 1620, and 1623. At the election of 1628, the burgesses of Newport and Yarmouth declined to return the nominees of Lord Conway (one of them being his son, Sir E. Conway, who had been one of the representatives of Yarmouth in the preceding Parliament of 1625), with which unusual treatment his lordship was so disgusted—"That he

professed himselfe noe frynd to ye Island in generoll, or his liftennants in p'rticular." Sir J. Oglander further remarks in his "Life of Lord Conway," "That whych made him respectles of this Island wase, that he, wryghtinge to us, and to Yarmouth, Nutowne, and Nuport for ye Kinge's place at ye Parliament (whychevor they did gratifie former Captaynes with 2 or 3 places), they denied him, and would not give him one, whych thinge he tooke verie ill." The coolness of Lord Conway toward his lieutenants, Sir E. Dennis and Sir J. Oglander, may be accounted for by the fact that the recalcitrant burgesses of Yarmouth elected them in the place of his son. In the "Short Parliament" of 1640, William Oglander, the son and successor of Sir John, was chosen by the Corporation of Yarmouth as their representative. He did not keep in good accord with the burgesses, and considered himself little honoured by their choice. He complained that they imposed on him duties beneath his dignity to fulfil, and in remarkably plain language asserted that they were "An illbred company of fools and loggerheads," and that "A meaner man than himself might have served their turn." This, and more, being uttered in the hearing of the wives of some of the burgesses, they informed their husbands of the matter, in spite of the entreaty of Oglander's serving man that there "might be no words of what his young master had

spoken." The Corporation could not endure this affront, a meeting was convened to deliberate on the behaviour of their representative, a protest against his language was entered in their books, and he was unanimously "dismissed and excluded" from his office, as "being altogether unfit to be a burgess for the Parliament," and John Bulkeley, Esq., was chosen in his place. This gentleman represented Yarmouth for a very short time, for after sitting only three weeks the Parliament was dissolved, and in the Long Parliament, which met in the following November, John Bulkeley and Sir John Barrington sat for the borough of Newtown.

The defences and military strength of the Island were under the command of the Captain or his deputies, and were far from inconsiderable. In the sixteenth century the Island was divided into ten districts called "Centons," each commanded by a "Centoner," who was always a resident landholder, and who had under him a lieutenant and from 150 to 200 men, with a number of "hobblers" or watchmen, mounted on "hobbies" or small horses; who were perpetually on the alert, to give warning of the approach of an enemy. Each centoner exercised his company once a month at least; and another of his duties was to see that the field gun of each parish in his district was provided with ammunition and in readiness for service. In the time of the alarm of the

Spanish Armada, the local militia amounted to nearly 2000, and, in case of emergency, 3000 men in addition could be supplied from the mainland. In 1625, "A trewe noate of the strength of the Island" was delivered to the Council by Sir John Oglander, from which it appears that the local levies were divided into eleven "bands," each commanded by a knight or gentleman, exclusive of Newport band of 304 men; the total amounting to over 2000 men, of whom more than half were musketeers, and the rest pikemen. "Watches and wards," with beacons ready for firing, were kept on all the downs and headlands, and every point and creek was jealously guarded. The watchmen, with loaded muskets and lighted matches, were changed at sunrise and sunset, and were visited by a "searcher" twice during the day and three times by night. A Lieutenant of the Military Company, of Norwich, who visited the Island in 1635,¹ was very favourably impressed by the discipline and efficiency of the local Militia, which he thus eulogistically describes: "This fertile and pleasant Island, for her martial discipline, I found her most bravely and prudently guided by the government of two generous knights lieutenants, and fourteen gentle and expert captains, most of them all

¹ Relation of a Short Survey, &c., by a Lieutenant of the Military Company at Norwich, August, 1635, *Lansdowne MSS.*, 213.

worthy knights and gentlemen, having pleasant situations in this isle; and having under their command 2000 foot soldiers, of ready exercise, and well disciplined trained men, most of them as expert in handling their arms as our artillery nurseries, which skill they attain to by taking pleasure in that honourable exercise, and training and drilling from their very infancy. Every captain hath his proper field piece, which marches and guards him into the field, where they all often meet together and pitch an equal battle, of 1000 on each side, with an equal distribution of the captains, eight of each party, with the two lieutenants, who are also captains, the East against the West Mede, on St. George's Down, by the river that runs down to Cowes Castle. A brave show there is, and brave service performed.—They have besides in this Island arms for 2000 more if need should require."

But it is time to turn to the author of the pages to which these are but introductory, and to endeavour to fill up as far as possible the outline of his own life which he has left us. Sir John Oglander came of a good old stock, and was justified in claiming for his family an antiquity as remote as any in the Island. He says of his ancestors: "They came in with ye conquest out of Normandie, and receaveth name from ye appellation of ye place in Normandie from whence they came,"

This statement of the worthy knight, with many others relating to history and antiquities to be found among his writings, is not quite correct. The original home and birth-place of the Oglanders was the Château, or Castle, of Orglandes, situated near Valognes, in the department of La Manche, formerly a portion of the province of Normandy. A branch of the family is still flourishing in France, the head of which, with the title of Marquis d'Orglandes, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1825. The family *did not* come in with the Conquest, there is no mention of the name in the Domesday survey of the Island, and at the time it was taken Nunwell was held by the King. In the reign of Henry I., an Oglander was seated at Nunwell, and the manor has remained in the possession of the family till the present day, in an uninterrupted descent of more than 700 years. The founder of the Island branch was probably a follower of Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, and Lord of the Isle of Wight and of Christchurch, Hants, who died about the end of the reign of Henry I. In the reign of this King, Peter de Oglander was chaplain to Richard de Redvers, and by him was appointed Dean of Christchurch. The family grew in importance. In the reign of Henry III., Robert Oglander married the daughter of Sir Theobald Russell, Kt., of Yaverland, and thus allied himself to one of the most distinguished

families of the Island. His successor, Henry, who died in the third year of Edward II., married a daughter of Sir John Glamorgan, of Brooke, and it appears by an inquisition taken after his death, he held other lands besides Nunwell in the Island. The eldest son and successor of Henry Oglander attended Edward III. in his wars in France, and was rewarded with knighthood for his services. The family intermarried with the first of the Island gentry, and after several descents, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., Oliver Oglander, great grandfather of Sir John, occupied the post of Lieutenant of the Island of Guernsey. Oliver's son, George, was a Counsellor at Law and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and his son and successor, William, knighted by King James, was the father of Sir John Oglander, the historian of the Isle of Wight in the seventeenth century. This Island worthy has left, among his other writings, a sketch of his own life, from his birth till about the year 1630; but his narrative ends abruptly. From internal evidence it was written before the premature death of his son George, in 1632, as he makes no mention of this loss, so pathetically bewailed by him in several parts of his memoirs. Sir John seems never to have fully recovered from the shock of this bereavement. Again and again in his MSS., among trivial details hardly worth recording, or matters of historic importance written years after-

wards, one meets with such affecting entries as the following:—"Wooldest thou know wheathor Sir John Oglander had an eldor son then William? I resolve thee, he had; his name wase George, after his grandfathor Moore's name, for his grandfathor, Sir William Oglander, wase then dedd. And I tell thee he wase sutch a sonn as ye Isle of Wyght nevor bredd ye lyke before, nor evor will ye lyke agayne. *Periendo. Perio.*" "O George, my sonn George, thou wast to good for mee, all partes naturoll and artificoll did soe abound in thee that hadest thou lived, thou hadst been an honnour to thy famely and countrey. But thou art dedd, and with thee all my hopes. *Vale, vale, vale, tempore sequor.*" Allowing for the natural partiality of a parent, George Oglander was undoubtedly a young man of the highest promise, who, while on his travels, died near the cradle of his race, at Caen, in July, 1632, aged 23 years.

In 1637, Sir John filled the office of Sheriff of Hampshire, the year in which a majority of the judges decided that the levying of ship money was legal in case of danger to the Kingdom, and that the King was the sole judge as to the existence of such danger. This tax, being most unpopular and hateful to all classes, was collected by the sheriffs in the face of no small obstruction and difficulty. Many towns would not pay without actual distraint, and in some places the sheriffs' assistants

executed their orders at the peril of their lives. The County of Hants was no exception to the general rule, but the resistance to the obnoxious impost was not so determined as in many other parts of the Kingdom, and Sir John was more successful in getting together the sum of £6000, at which the shire had been assessed, than many of his fellow sheriffs. Towards this amount, Southampton was charged £195, Winchester £190 (afterwards reduced to £170), and Portsmouth and Basingstoke £60 each. In a letter to Secretary Nicholas, September, 1638,¹ Sir John writes, that he had paid to the receiver, Sir William Russell, all ship money due from the county, and all from the corporations with the exception of £68, of which Southampton owed £40, Winchester £20, and Andover £8. As sheriff, Sir John executed his duty with such thorough impartiality that he threatened to distrain the goods of his old friend Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, in default of paying his proportion of the offensive tax. In a letter written March, 1637, he says:—"Mr. Woorseley, as you are a gentleman whome I love and respect, soe I desior you not to fforce mee to distrayne your goodes for his Ma^{tie}'s shipmoneyes. I shoold be very loft to doe itt to anye, espetiolly to yourselve; as ye moneys must be payde to his Ma^{tie}, soe there is littel reason yt I

1 State Papers, Domestic Series, 1634.

shoolde besydes my paynes and care paye itt out of my owne purse. Thus hopinge you will paye your rates imposed upon you, I rest, your ffrynd to command, Jno. Oglander, Vic." (Sheriff).

But far more stirring and perilous times were at hand. Early in the year 1642, Jerome, Earl of Portland, who had succeeded his father as Governor of the Island; being suspected of an inclination to popery, and known to be strongly attached to the royal cause, was removed from his post by the Parliament, in spite of a petition in his favour, presented to the House by the inhabitants, and the Earl of Pembroke was appointed in his place. According to Clarendon, some of the charges against Lord Portland were—"His acts of good fellowship, all the waste of powder, and all the waste of wine in the drinking of healths, and the acts of jollity whenever he had been at his Government, from the first hour of his entering upon it." These accusations were not without foundation. The Earl was certainly "a good fellow," and of a very jovial disposition, and with his roystering associates gave great offence to the sober and puritanical inhabitants of the Island by his disreputable behaviour. One day in August, 1639, the people of Newport were scandalised by the sight of their worshipful governor, with his boon companions—Hicks, Nicholas Weston, and the dissolute Colonel Goring, Governor of

Portsmouth, marching in drunken revelry towards the town gallows. At each health they drank they tore each other's bands and raiment, till by the time they reached their destination their clothes and shirts were in tatters. Then Goring mounted the ladder, and, with tipsy gravity, delivered his last dying speech to the bystanders, advising them all to take warning by his unhappy end. It had been better for himself and his fame if his wretched buffoonery had been stern reality.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, Sir John exerted all his influence on the side of the King, with results very disastrous to himself. The bulk of the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, the clergy and most of the resident knights and gentry excepted, zealously espoused the cause of the Parliament, and the Royalists soon realised what it was to be regarded as "malignants" by the opposite party. Sir John was one of the earliest sufferers. In consequence of some reflections or demonstrations that he indiscreetly made against the popular side, attention was called to "the demeanour and carriage of one Oglander in the Isle of Wight," in the House of Commons, March 22nd, 1643. Whatever the outcome of this may have been, Sir John was evidently a marked man, and soon felt the consequence of his inadvertence. At this time Colonel Thos. Carne was Deputy Governor of the Island for the Parliament,

under the Earl of Pembroke; and Sir Thomas Barrington, M.P. for Newtown, was an active member of the committee for the safety of the Isle of Wight, which body held its meetings in London. Colonel Carne was repeatedly warned to look to the security of his charge, and ordered to arrest or send all suspected persons out of the Island. He was not slack in carrying out his instructions. On June 22nd, 1643, he wrote from Carisbrooke Castle to Sir T. Barrington in London:—¹“I have sent up Sir J. Oglander, and sufficient matter to keep him awhile by the leg, if you will do him but justice; without it peradventure the place will be the better for his absence, and some of the clergy (God willing) shall follow him.—I have seized on horses and mares which were sent to the Island to be secured by malignants, and I understand that more of good value are to come over. As they come I will seize on them, though I have no warrant for it; but I desire to have one with all speed, that I may do it with authority upon known malignants.” Among the “sufficient matter” to keep Sir John “by the leg” was the following, as recorded in the *Mercurius Aulicus* for August 14th, 1643; but its intelligence seems to have come to hand some weeks after the event took place:—“This day we received intelligence that

1 MSS. of G. A. Lowndes, Esq., of Barrington Hall, Essex. *Historical MSS. Commission, Seventh Report, 1879.*

Sir John Oglander being in the Isle of Wight, one, who is a sufficient brother, said to him that the King's ships were goodly ships. 'Yes,' said Sir John, 'but they would be better if they were restored to their true owner,' meaning his Majesty. The Roundhead replied, 'Why, what would you gain if the King had them all?' 'No matter for gain,' said Sir John, 'I would I had given £500 of my own purse, so as the ships were in the right owner's possession.' 'And verily,' said the other, 'it shall cost you £500, and so presently informed against him, and caused him to be fetched to prison, where now the good knight is kept close only for discovering a good wish to his Majesty.'" Sir John was kept a prisoner in London for many months, during which time his wife died; and he was heavily fined before he recovered his liberty. According to tradition, his house in the Island was plundered by a party of Parliamentarians while he was imprisoned. He was residing again at Nunwell in 1647, as in November of that year he was visited there by the King, on the Thursday after his arrival at Carisbrooke, the last visit ever made by the Monarch while possessing the semblance of liberty. The trial and execution of the King, whom he knew so well, must have been grievously felt by Sir John, who did not live to welcome in the Restoration. He died at Nunwell in November, 1655, and was buried in the chapel belong-

ing to his family at the east end of the church at Brading. There, on opposite altar tombs, are the recumbent effigies of his father and himself in full armour, and in a niche above his own figure is another on a reduced scale of his much lamented son, George; all now bright in their original colours, lying beneath windows glowing with their arms blazoned in the proper tinctures; the chapel and the whole church having been restored by the pious care of the last baronet of his race, who died in 1874. On the tomb of Sir John is a brass plate with this inscription, probably written by himself:—
“Heere lyeth the body of Sir John Oglander, of Nunwell, Knt., whoe was in his lifetyme Governour of the Garrison of Portsmouth, under Wm. Earle of Pembroke, Lord High Steward of England. Hee was alsoe Deputie Lieutenant of ye Isle of Wight, under Lord Viscount Conaway, and under ye Earle of Portland, Lord Treasurer of England, and under Jerome, Earle of Portland. Hee was a Justice of ye Peace and Coram, at 22 years old. Hee marryed ffrances, ye youngest daughter of Sir George Moore, of Loosely, in ye County of Surrey, Knt. Shee departed this life in London, ye 12th of June, 1644, in ye 52nd yeare of her age; and hee departed this life at Nunwell, ye 28th of November, 1655, in ye 70th yeare of his age.

Sic transit gloria mundi.”

As to the authority of Sir John as a chronicler, there can scarcely be two opinions. He was anything but critical, recording what he had heard with very little discrimination, and he often accepted as truth a good deal of rumour. His chronology is very defective, and his statements of events which occurred before his time will not always bear strict examination. For instance, writing of Portsmouth, he says: "The bodye of that woorthie souldior, Sir Francis Vere, sometime Gouvernor of Portesmouth, lyeth buryed att ye end of ye midle chawncel in ye church of Portesmouth, theyre lyeth his bodye, although he hath a fayre toombe in Westminster." Sir Francis Vere at the time of his decease, in August, 1609, was Governor of Portsmouth, but he was certainly buried in Westminster Abbey. In the Abbey Registers, edited by Colonel Chester, is this entry, which settles the matter: "1609, August 29th, Sir F. Vere in St. John Evangelist's Chapel." As Sir John himself was Deputy Governor of Portsmouth under Vere's successor, the Earl of Pembroke, only eleven years afterwards, it is strange that he should not have been better informed concerning so recent an event. In another place he states: "It is an old tale continued by tradition that in ye arches in ye Keepe of Caresbrooke Castel, one Sir Mordred, ffather of Bevis, of Sowthampton, wase bwoyled to deth for a conspiracye to betraye this

Island." As his writings were produced at various times, extending over many years, he often repeats himself, and sometimes gives two, or even three different accounts of the same person or event, but these discrepancies consist generally in more or less fulness of detail, and do not greatly affect the main outline of his relations. Of everything that came under his notice personally, his account is thoroughly reliable, and his details of contemporary matters and incidents may be safely accepted as trustworthy. In the delineation of traits of character or personal appearance, and in noting the trivial minutiae which constitute the chief charm of biography, he need not fear a comparison with Aubrey. Each was a lover of gossip, and recorded for the information and amusement of posterity any particulars that struck his fancy, whether trivial or important. In writing of his contemporaries, Sir John expresses his opinions very plainly, he never hesitates to express his dislikes, and as a good hater he would have won the approval of Dr. Johnson. His accounts of the Gardes, the Dillingtons, the Worsleys, the Leighs, and others, are full of life-like touches, and form a veritable portrait gallery of Island worthies in the seventeenth century; while his unique notices of Lords Conway and Portland, Charles I., and the Duke of Buckingham, are real contributions to the History of England. Although an ardent Royalist,

Sir John was a thorough patriot, and a true lover of his native isle. He was as determined an assertor and supporter of the liberties of what he fondly calls "owre Island," as Hampden was of the liberty of the kingdom in his resistance to the levy of ship money. He spared neither time nor trouble in his efforts to obtain money from the Council to put the forts of the Island in a state to resist invasion, and to relieve his countrymen of the incubus of the Scotch regiment billeted among them. So strong was the indignation with which he regarded this exercise of arbitrary power, "contrarye to ye lawe and libertie of freemen," that he even advised his fellow Islanders to prevent the occurrence of such another instance of oppression by force, and at the hazard of their lives, rather than to be again subjected to such "insupportable trouble and misery."

Sir John had the instincts of an antiquary, and delighted in historical and archæological research. While a very young man, at his first coming to live in the Island, he visited and investigated to the best of his ability the ruins of Quarr Abbey, seventy years after its dissolution. He opened some of the ancient barrows and examined their contents, though he seems scarcely to have apprehended the importance and meaning of his discoveries; and he described the interiors and existing monuments of the churches of the Island,

According to a memorandum in Latin among his papers, he intended writing a complete history and topography of his much loved isle, and biographies of all eminent natives.

Such was Sir John Oglander, a man worthy of no mean place in the gallery he has portrayed of his contemporaries; if only for collecting and leaving behind him such a mass of information, at once varied and exact, of the state of the Isle of Wight and its inhabitants during the reigns of the first and second Stuarts, nowhere else to be found, and of authority unquestionable.

The Editor thinks it advisable to state, that wherever he met with more than one account of any subject or event in the MS., he selected the fullest, and inserted as far as possible in its proper place, generally without the alteration or addition of a single word, any additional fact or important variation that he found elsewhere. From the very unmethodical nature of the original entries, this gives in some places an appearance of repetition and disconnection which is unavoidable.

THE CAPTAYNES OF YE ISLAND.

OCTOBER, 1626.—In Henry ye Seventh tyme ye Lorde Woodvile, his wyfe's unkel, whoe went with 500 gentlemen and ffermors of this Ile into Britanye, to assist the Duke agaynst ye King of ffrance; where hee and ye flowre of owre Island weare all slayne.¹ In Henry VIII. tyme, one Waddam,² a Knt., whoe lyeth buried in Caresbrooke Church with his wyfe, whoe wase sistor to Edward VIth mother.

After him, Sir James Woorseley, beinge Henry VIIIth page, gott to marry Sir John Leygh his dawghtor, and heyre of Apledorcombe, by whome Woorseley had all or most of his landes in ye Island, and ye Captayneship from his Maystor.

After him, his sonn, Rychard Woorseley, whoe for religion wase putt forth in Quene Marie's reygne, and

1 At the battle of St. Aubin, July 20th, 1488.

2 Sir Nicholas Wadham, who was buried at Ilminster, Somerset; his wife was aunt to Jane Seymour, mother of Edward VI. (*see under Affington*).

one Girlinge¹ putt in his roome; but in Quene Elizabeth's tyme he came in agayne, and for his honnor had ye lettinge and gettinge of ye Quene's lands in the Island (ye bane of owre countrey, and ye sale in fee fferme maye hereafter remedye that mischiefe).

Sir Edward Horsey, after him, a brave sowldior, but assuminge to mutch; he died of ye plauge at Haseley, where he sojourned with one Mistress Milles.²

There was not a hare, or very fewe, in owre Island, untill Sir Edward Horsey³ was Captayne of ye Island in ye yeare 1574, at what tyme Sir Edward procured manie from his fryndes to be browght in alive, and proclaymed that whosoever woold bringe in a live hare shoold haue a lamb for him. By his care the Island was stored; wee had infinitie of connyes but not one hare, and I wisch his successors may be as careful in preservinge them as he wase in fyrst storinge.

After him, Sir George Carye,⁴ a man beyond all

1 In March, 1556, William Girlinge, Captain of the Island, and Richard Uvedale, Captain of Yarmouth Castle, with others, were committed to the Tower and Newgate, accused of a design to rob the Exchequer. The Dudleys, the brothers Horsey (Edward and Francis), Sir P. Carew, J. Throckmorton, and many others were implicated in the plot, which included a project to seize upon the Isle of Wight. Some of the conspirators escaped to France, a few were pardoned, but Throckmorton, Uvedale, and seven others were convicted and executed in April, 1556.

2 See under Haseley and Arreton Church.

3 1565 to 1582. His monument, with recumbent effigy, is in Newport Church.

4 1582 to 1603. In 1596 he succeeded his father as second Baron Hunsdon.

ambitious, whoe, if owre forefathors had not stooode stiffly to itt, woold have browght us in subiection; hee wase ye fyrst that assumed ye name of Gouenour, and cawsed ye Lecturor soe to stile him; he bore himselve soe by reason his fathor wase Lorde Chamberlen; it¹ this mutch, he kept ye best hospitalitie at ye Castel as evor wase or will be kept there, and lived there.

The Lorde of Sowthampton nexte, ye fyrste earle, therefore not willinge to lose anie of his predecessors' greatnesse, att his fyrst cominge he lived at ye Castel.²

Next ye Lord Conway, who never it sawe ye Island, but employed his Liftennants, Sir Edward Dennis and Sir John Oglander.

In the Lord Conway's tyme, wee fyrst cawsed ye Lecturor and other preachors, in theyre prayers before ye sermon, to leave off prayinge for ye Captayne of owre Island by the name of *Gouverneur*, for in my Lord

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spenceer, of Althorp, a lady as high minded as her husband, for she regarded but three ladies in the Island as suitable and fitting associates. These were—Sir J. Oglander's mother, "Mistress Menx," wife of Sir John Meux, of Kingston, and "Mistress Hobson," a Chelsea lady, and wife of "Old Mr. Hobson," of Ningwood. The Hobsons came into the Island about 1544; Thos. Hobson, Esq., in that year having exchanged the Manor of Marylebone, London, with the Crown, for the Manors of Ningwood, Wellow, Wilmingham, and Shalcombe, in the Isle of Wight. Their residence was at Ningwood.

1 "*It*" in Sir John's MS. always represents the adverb *yet*, and is still used in that sense in the Island.

2 1603 to 1625. During the greater part of his Captaincy he lived at Standen, near St. George's Down.

of Hunsdon's tyme and my Lord of Sowthampton's, ye minister, to insinuate into theyre greater favor, wolde stile so in theyre prayor, "Owre mooste woorthie Captayne and *Gouvernour*;" but that woorde, *Gouvernour*, wee have nowe cawsed to be cleane abolisched, if after adges will soe keepe itt, for there is noe readior waye to inthralle the Island then by makynge the Captayne to greate, and above all thinges kepe Westminster and Winchester Hall open for us, and lett him assume nothinge to himselfe but martioll disciplyne.

I can saye this mutch for ye Lord Conway, Viscount Killultagh, that there wase never better correspondence betwene this Island and the Captayne then in his tyme, for as it hee never sawe itt or trobled us; and if there hath bene anie inthralment or infringement of libertie, uniust taxe, or imposition, it hath bene Sir Edward Dennis' fawlte and mine, not his, whom I hope will be *semper idem*; and as he hath doone us no hurt, soe in owre fortifications he hath doone us little good. Hee is a mere courtior, one that will promise mutch and p'forme nothinge, and for that hated of all; one that is ye Duke's creature, and becawse ye burges townes refused to give him places An'o Dom. 1628, in ye Parliament, as not letinge him have one, hee professed himselfe noe frynd to ye Island in generoll, or his Liftennantes in p'ticular.

Of the gentlemen that lived An'o 1595, Mr. Rychards lived and dyed a dissembler. Woorsley, of Aschey, his many vayne tryckes argued an unsettled brayne.

Sir John Meux was of a homely behaviour, as never havinge any breedinge or good naturales. Sir John Leygh was an honest gentilman, active and handsome, but no artist, nor overmuch beholdinge to Nature.

Dennis and Lislie, as in them art gave littel assistance to Nature, so much of that they drowned by overmuch drynckinge. For the reste littel can be sayde. Woorsley, of Apledorcombe, sate at helm, whose wisdome wase suffitient for all ye reste.

Unthriftes in my tyme.

Woorsley of Aschey, Cheeke of Motson, sold theyre patrimonie, and left ye Island. Thomas Cheeke, a lewde sonn of a discreete fathor, sowlde Motson to Mr. Dillington, 1623. The awncestor (as grandfather of Fleming, of Haseley) of Fleming, sowlde wares by retayle in Nuporte decimo Eliz., he bowght Haseley of Milles.

On ye 3rd of December, 1629, Sir John Meux departed this life; he wase the veryest clown (of a gentleman) that evor the Isle of Wight bredd. As he wase destitute of learninge, soe of humanitie and civillitie; it

although his clownisch humour, a good honest man. If you will see ye picture of him, you may truly fynd it in his sonn Bartholomewe;¹ moore of his lyfe I cannot wryght, beinge of no greate woorth, only his sonn Bartholomewe woold report in ye mayneland that ther wase non woorth ye havinge in ye Island for a howse-keper but his fathor.

Sir John Meux wase the fyrst knyght of ye name here in owre Island; he had 2 sonns² and 2 dawghtors. Sir William, ye eldest sonn, marryed for his fyrst wyfe ye dawghtor³ of Sir ffrancis Barrington.

Sir William Meux wase as well a quallified gentleman as anie owre countrey bredd; but of no spirite, for in my presence, Sir Edward Dennis to mutch braved him.

The honest conceyt that I had to doo my countrey good browght mee most mallice and ill-will; for Anno 1625 ye counsell wrought unto us to rate owre countrey, both how manie weare fitt to lend ye kinge mony on privie seales, and how mutch; which, if wee refused, ye Shyre att lardge showld doo itt. Wee thinkynge herein

1 He married a daughter of William Gerard, Esq., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and from this marriage descended the present Sir Henry Meux, of Theobald's Park, Herts.

2 William his heir, Bartholomew, Eleanor, and Mary. Sir John entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Hants in 1622.

3 Winifred. The eldest son of this marriage, John, was created a Baronet, December 11th, 1641.

to doo owre countrey a pleasure, imagininge ye mayne lande woold deale with us moore hardlie then wee owreselves, Sir Edward Dennies and myselve tooke upon us ye busines, wherein although wee dealte fayrely and honestlye it wee gayned mutch ill-will. Bee warned by example not to medle with ungrateful p'sons.

The increasinge and inlargement of owre Knyghton Coorte,¹ ye choyse of ye Judges and other ryghtes of that Coorte, with ye pryviledge of the Island gentlemen not to be mayde High Shryffe, and a supplie of £1500 for owre ffortes and store for owre castells wase, by my meanes and often solicitation to my Lorde Conway and others, obtained.

The manor of ye consecration of Yarmouth Church, which wase p'formed by ye Bischop of Salisbury, Doctor Davenett,² on ye 11th of March, 1626, I beinge then present, and a greate many gentlemen of owre Island. Mr. Hyde, of Berkeshyre, beinge then Meyor, whoe

1 The Knighten Court, or *Curia Militum*, instituted in early Norman times, was so called because the Judges were those who held a Knight's fee in *capite* from the lord of the Island, and who heard causes and gave judgment without a jury. The constitution of the Court was nearly the same as the "Sheriff's Court" in other parts of the kingdom, but its functions are now superseded by the County Court.

2 Dr. J. Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury, 1621, died in 1641, with a great reputation for learning and piety. His exposition on the Epistle to the Colossians is his best known work. At the time of his consecration of Yarmouth Church, the see of Winchester was vacant, Bishop Andrewes dying in 1626, and his successor, Neile, was not translated from Durham till 1627.

kept an Inne, and there gave ye Bischop and all us entertaynement att a ordinarye.

The Maior of Yarmouth, together with ye gentlemen, fyrst went to ye church, and stayed att ye west doore untell ye Bischop came.

When ye Bischop came thethor, ye Maior made a shorte speche unto him, tellinge him that upon theyre petition to ye Archbischope's Grace of Cantorberry, he wase pleased to graunt a commission to his Lordship in ye vacancye of ye seae of Winchester, to authorise him to consecrate theyre church, which he humbly intreated him accordingly to performe, and gave ye Bischop ye petition and ye commission. Then ye Bischop, standinge in ye midst of ye sayd west doore, redd ye towne's petition and ye commission; after puttinge all out of ye church, standinge as before, he redd divors sentences owt of ye Psalmes. Then he and his 2 chaplens went into ye church, shuting ye doores to them; aftor a shorte tyme ye doores weare opened and wee all came in and tooke owr places. Then ye Bischop, settinge in ye ministor's seate under ye pulpett, reade a long sett prayer for ye consecration thereof, which, being ended, ye ordinarye ministor begann ye ordinarye prayer, setting in ye geate oposite agaynst ye other; for his lessons he wase appoynted to reade ye 2nd of Cronicles, cap. 6, and part of ye 10th of St. Jolm, verse 22, and so

forward. After ye readinge of ye lessons and letanye, then ye Bischop stood up and reade a sette prayor, beseechinge God bothe to blesse the church and all present and future service that shoulde be sayde there; to be alwayes present, and so effectualley to worke with His Divine Grace that ye soules may also receve a blessinge. Then ye minister went on with ye ordinarye prayor. Then one of the Bischope's chapleyns came forth and redd ye Epistoll, beinge ye Corinthions, ye 3rd cap., beginninge ye 1st verse. Then ye other chapleyne came in his roome and redd ye Gospele, beinge ye 2nd of John, beg'ng at ye 13th verse. Then ye Bischop redd an other prayor for God's blessinge and consecratinge ye church, and went up into ye pulpett and tooke for his texte ye 1st of Kinges, cap. 9, verse 3rd. [*Here Sir John gives a long analytical report of the Bishop's sermon.*]

In ye afternoone ye churchyarde wase consecrated in mannor and forme followinge :

The Bis. wente rounde about ye churchyarde, which beinge ended, ye Bis. had a chayre brought unto him undor ye midle colume of ye easte windowe, where he settinge downe, myselve standing by his chayre, he redd divors Prayors, beseechinge God to sanctifie that place; that as the corne, soe the bodies hereafter to be sowed in that grounde maye be rayson up at ye last daye.

Then wee all went to church, where ye ministior sayd prayors; ye fyrst lessoon wase Genesis ye 23rd, ye second John ye 11th, and they sang ye 146th Psalme. Then Doctor Davenett, ye Bischop's chapleyne, went into ye pulpett, and tooke his text, Romans ye 13th, verse ye 14th. There wase a communion theyre, ye Bischop administred itt, myselve and many moore remayned. There wase also a christening, the child of Petor Courteneye, named William, the fyrst that evor wase in that church cristened; and Mr. Marvin Bourley, eldest sonn of Captayne Bourley, was ye fyrst that wase buried there.

When I fyrst came to Portesmouth,¹ I found there a poore, lame, decrepite fellowe, one Stocwell, a gounnor's sonne, but of a bowld spirit and an excellent witt. My wife hauinge compassion on him took him into ye howse, and made of him a kinde of jestor, and afterwardes he woold passe jestes both on ye Kinge, my Lorde of Buckinghame, and divors others. The Duke, one daye ridinge his posthorses a stage to farr, and then loosinge him and soe not payde, he told ye King that ye Duke had cheated him, and he woold haue lawe for him. The Kinge tolde him he gave his woord ye Duke shoold paye him; he answered, "Paye your owne debtes fyrst, and

1 Sir John was Deputy Governor of Portsmouth, 1620 to 1624.

then I will take your woorde for others." The Duke demaundaynge of him what people sayde of him, he answered that they prayed God to blesse Kinge Charles, and ye divell to take ye Duke.¹ Whereupon ye Duke tolde him he wase a ryght rouge; he replyed, "Noe, I am a crooked rouge, but itt seemeth that you are a ryght rouge."

The Kinge comminge downe to Portesmouth before ye Duke, asked him "What newes?" "What!" sayd he, "They saye ye Duke is mutch bownd unto you for comminge downe before to provide him lodgings. (*Cum multis aliis.*)

Abowte ye beginninge of Awgust, 1628, my Lorde Mountioye,² base sonn of ye late Lorde Mountioye,

1 March, 1627. Three fiddlers were brought before the Court of Star Chamber for singing a song against the Duke of Buckingham. The burden of it was—

"The clean contrary,
O the clean contrary way,
Take him, Devil, take him."

They were sentenced to pay a fine of £500 each; to be whipt and pilloried in Cheapside, Ware, and Staines; and as they sang "the clean contrary way"—they were carried on horses from Westminster to Cheapside with their faces towards the horses' tails.

2 Mountjoy Blount, created Baron Mountjoy, 1627, and Earl of Newport, August 3rd, 1628. He took part in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé in 1627, and was there taken prisoner. The King of France generously sent all his English prisoners without ransoms as a present to his sister, the Queen of England, and told Mountjoy, who offered a good sum for his liberty, that he should pay no money, but on his return to England he could send him two couple of English hounds. The father of Blount was Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mount-

Earl of Devonshyre, on ye bodye of my Lorde Ryche's wyfe, wase by ye Kinge created Earle of Nuporte in ye Isle of Wyght. I myselve went unto him abowt ye 17th of ye same moonthe, and to be resolved asked of him wheathor itt wase Nuport in owre Island, there beinge moore Nuportes, and hee towld mee he wase bowlde with owre favors to take that honnor upon him; he is ye fyrst Earle that evor wee had in owre Island. . . . What success this newe Earle may haue, who hathe ye title, butt noe lande or place therein, aftor adges shall see. This Earle of Nuport had bene made Earle of Portesmouth if itt had not bene for a cripled foole that I browght up theyre, when I lived att Portesmouth, that assumed in derision that name. This cripled foole not only hindored him from that honnor, but manie others that wold have taken itt (all honnor in those dayes of ye greate Duke being att sale). I in charitie browght him up, and aftorwardes by repayre of ye Duke and Lordes to Portesmouth, and theyre affectinge him, he grewe to that bowldnesse as to foole them all.

joy, created Earl of Devonshire and K.G. in 1603, but better known as a successful Lord Deputy of Ireland, under Queen Elizabeth; and the friend of the unfortunate Earl of Essex. His mother was Penelope, sister of the Earl of Essex, the "Stella" of Sir P. Sidney, who against her will became the wife of Lord Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick. Sir Charles was the father of several of her children, and after her divorce from her husband, married her in December, 1605. At the death of the third Earl of Newport, without issue, in 1681, the title became extinct.

October, 1626. Sir John Bourg,¹ my cosen germain, and commandor in cheife in ye Rochell voyge, before he went he wase here with mee in ye Island. Sir Henry Maynoweringe,² that quondam famous pirate, my wyfe's cosen germain wase then Surveyor of ye Navie, and wase also then here with me. One for land, ye other for seae, had not many equals.

1627. Sir John Bourough's bodye, my cosen germain and noble frynd, wase brought to Portesmouth for funerall ryghts ye fyrst of October, 1627, to ye generoll sorrowe of all trewe harted subjects, espetially of his kyndred. He was slayne in ye Ile of Rez.

1 Sir John Burgh, or Burroughs, cousin german to Sir J. Oglander, was son of Sir John Burgh, Co. Lineoln, who married the second daughter of Anthony Dillington, of Knighton, I.W. He was born in 1571, and gained his first military experience in the Netherlands and under Connt Mansfeldt. He was knighted by King James I. in 1623, served as Colonel in Wimbledon's Expedition to Cadiz, 1625, and in the following year was granted £200 per annum for life. He was *second in command* under Buckingham in the Isle of Rhé, 1627. "Sir John Burrows was slain viewing the works, and with him died all our hopes of good success." (*Sir Rich. Grenville's Journal of the Expedition*). He was honourably interred at the cost of Charles I. in Westminster Abbey,—“near the tomb of Sir Francis Vere, whose pupil he had been in the art of war”—October 26th, 1627.

2 Captain (afterwards Sir Henry) Mainwaring was the son of Sir Geo. Mainwaring, Kt., of Ighfield, Shropshire, by Anne, daughter of Sir William More, of Loseley, Surrey. In 1611 he was appointed Captain of St. Andrew's Castle, Hants; but soon growing dissatisfied with his lot, and longing for a more adventurous life, he threw up his command, and put to sea in the bark Nightingale, with the license of the Lord Admiral, under the pretext of making a voyage to Guiana. His first intention was to plunder the Spaniards beyond the line, but he no sooner reached the Straits of Gibraltar, than he gave full vent to his predatory inclinations. Lying off Cape Spartel he captured every

1627. My hop garden wase ye fyrst in ye Island

Spanish vessel he could master, with now and then a Frenchman or Dunkirker; but he always respected the flag of his country. He overhauled a bark from Lubeck entering a Spanish port, and after rifling the cargo, dismissed the crew in peace. A Galway merchant on board claimed the cargo as his, and in proof of his assertion pointed out that the goods were consigned to an English factor for sale. Mainwaring anchored off the port, sent for the factor to come on board, and finding the statement of the merchant true, restored at once the whole of his plunder. When unable to keep the sea, or in need of a refit, he was always sure of a welcome with his prizes in the ports of the Emperor of Morocco. In 1616 he was in the Channell, and at Dover agreed to purchase a ship with her ordnance, belonging to Joachim Wardeman, of Lubeck, for £200; but not being used to this slow way of dealing, or perhaps not having the money, he seized the ship without payment. Wardeman complained to the King, who ordered the ship to be restored; and Mainwaring's crew being "stayed" when on shore, he found his occupation, if not gone, growing exceedingly perilous, so he sought for and purchased a pardon, which was granted him in 1617. Mainwaring rapidly rose in favour; he was knighted in March, 1618, and in 1620 was appointed Lieutenant of Dover Castle by Lord Zouch, Warden of the Cinque Ports; by whose order his crew had been "stayed" a few years before. Some time after, on receiving the Spanish Ambassador at Dover, he was pleasantly told by that dignitary "that he would excuse him 12 crowns out of the million he owed the Spaniards, if he would pay the rest." Though holding a responsible post under Government, he did not adapt his manners to his station, but still acted like an improvident roystering buccaneer; always ready for a carouse or brawl, not over scrupulous in his transactions, and preferring to hear the chimes at midnight anywhere but within the walls of Dover Castle. This could not last; complaints arose, and in March, 1623, Lord Zouch wrote to him from Bramshill, that in consequence of his conduct in frequent absences from the Castle, at Canterbury, and elsewhere, sleeping in the town at night, brawling and fighting in the street, and disorderly life generally, he requested him to resign his appointment. He proceeded to say that he wished to part fairly and quietly with him, but if he made any objection, he should be obliged to take some other course. Sir Henry attempted to defend his conduct, and tried hard to keep his place, the loss of which, he said, "would be ten times worse than if he had never enjoyed it." Finding that the Warden was determined to be rid of him, he applied to Secretary Conway for a Captain's place in a King's ship; which resulted in the Secretary writing to Lord Zouch, requesting that Mainwaring might go as Captain with the Earl of Rutland in the ship which was about

that wase made accordinge to arte. I browght 2 men

sailing for Spain to bring home Prince Charles and the Infanta, with the chance of resuming his office on his return. The Warden replied that he would have rejoiced at the preferment of his Lieutenant, but for his displeasure at his cunning practices, that he had already sent him a friendly dismissal, and that he only held his place on condition of surrendering it when required to do so. But rather than Mainwaring should be placed as a curb upon him, he would resign his own office, and retire into private life himself. Sir Henry received his appointment as Captain under the Earl of Rutland in the Prince Royal, which ship, with others for the voyage to Spain, being fitting out at Portsmouth, he proceeded thither, and in the absence of the Earl acted as Superintendent of the fleet. All possible expedition was required, and the Superintendent was equal to the demands of the occasion. In a letter to Rutland he says he had got things in strict order, had put his coxswain in the bilboes for being drunk; and a man who stole a jerkin was, by his command, ducked at the yard-arm, and then towed ashore at the stern of a boat and dismissed. In August, 1623, while the ships were lying at Portsmouth, James I., who had been staying at Beaulieu in the New Forest for some days, paid an unexpected visit to the fleet, and dined on board the Prince Royal, where in the absence of the Earl of Rutland, Sir Henry probably received the King. On the return voyage from Spain, he succeeded in gaining the favourable notice of Prince Charles, who shortly after his return in November, 1623, wrote to Lord Zoueh, requesting him to reinstate Mainwaring as his Lieutenant at Dover. Zoueh, in his reply to Secretary Nicholas, stated that rather than restore the place to Mainwaring, he would go to execution, or submit to any punishment. Mainwaring succeeded in persuading the Prince that he had been hardly treated and wronged by Lord Zoueh, but Lord Carlisle said it was injurious to believe the assertions of such a man against "an ancient baron, grave counsellor, and religious, well-deserving gentleman." By the direction of the Warden, a paper containing the reasons for the dismissal of Sir Henry was presented to the Council, with a statement signed by the Clerk of Dover Castle, the Sergeant of the Admiralty Records there, and others, declaring that during Mainwaring's lieutenancy, he was often absent from the Castle, so that warrants could not be signed, nor oaths administered; that to remedy this he would sign blank warrants, and leave them with the Clerk to fill up as he pleased; and that by running into debt and keeping low company, he degraded his office. That he had endeavoured to get possession of £8,000 or £9,000 which was in the charge of the Sergeant of the Admiralty, but not succeeding, he vainly persuaded the Sergeant to cheat the merchants who were the owners, by tearing the bags and mixing all the money together, so that

from Farnam to plant myne, and I haue had in itt

none of the owners should know their own. These representations settled the matter, Sir Henry was never replaced, and soon afterwards Sir John Hippisley was appointed Lieutenant of Dover Castle. Exasperated by his dismissal and the loss of his emoluments, Mainwaring in March, 1624, opposed the election of Zouch's nominees for Dover, Sir R. Young and Sir E. Cecil, and succeeded in depriving them of their seats, as not being elected according to law. In the same year, Lord Zouch being old and infirm; on consideration of £1,000 ready money, and £500 per year for life, resigned his patent as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to the Lord Admiral, Buckingham; with a special proviso that the Clerk of Dover Castle and the Sergeant of the Admiralty should retain their places; and that the Duke should not admit Sir H. Mainwaring to any office in the ports, on account of his labouring for the disgrace of Lord Zouch, both in Court and in Parliament, and threatening revenge on the poor men who testified to his misdemeanours. This arrangement does not seem to have much affected his interest at Court, as in 1626 he was appointed one of the special Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Navy; and in 1637 he was one of the Captains selected by the King for service under Sir John Pennington. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Surveyorship of the Navy in 1639; but in the same year sailed as Vice-Admiral to Sir J. Pennington in the *Rainbow* for Scotland, and took on board at Berwick and Newcastle a number of Scottish prisoners, whom he conveyed to London, but shortly after their arrival they were all set at liberty. In the Civil War Sir Henry supported the Royal cause, and was with Lord Hopton in Cornwall; and in 1647 he with other impecunious Cavaliers was at Jersey with the young Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. When the Prince left Jersey for France, Mainwaring still remained there, then being an old man between 70 and 80 years of age. Here, in his leisure hours, he entertained the simple-minded chronicler of the Island, Jean Chevalier, with the most astounding recitals of his adventures and heroic feats in his freebooting days; how the Emperor of Morocco and himself were on such familiar terms, that they always addressed each other as "brother;" that on one occasion being attacked by a superior force, after expending all his shot, he loaded his guns with pieces of eight, and repulsed the enemy; and finally, that he rescued Charles I. when Prince of Wales in Spain from the Spaniards, and at the same time beguiled several Spanish Grandees aboard his ship, and brought them captives to England, to his own and the King's advantage. Sir Henry in his old age must have been a garrulous and agreeable companion, who knew well how to spin "a sailor's yarn." After this we hear no more of him, and he probably died before the Restoration in 1660.—(Mostly from State Papers, Domestic Series, 1610 to 1640, *passim*; and *Chevalier's Journal*.)

1000lbs. of hoppes in a yere, beinge not full an aker of grownd.

1627. Owre harvest, by reason of ye coldness of ye sunnor, and ye greate fall of rayne in August and September, wase not inned till Michaelmasse, and soome long aftor; mntch barlie wase spoyled, and almost all ye flatches.

The seae haue infinitely eaten upon owre Island, witnesse Sandam Castell. I haue spoken with divors that hane played att bowles on firme grownd betwene ye seae and ye Castell; manie trees weare standinge there, whose rootes I myselve haue sene, and manie others. As it is an honnor for owre Island to haue neythor ffoxes or Papist in it,¹ soe it is an imputation or taxe that is layed on itt, nevor or seldome to be gnilltie of bredinge a hansom woman or horse. *Tempora mutant*. I can saye that noe part of Englande the quantitie considered hathe produced moore exquisite in eythor species then this Island.

1 “ ‘The Isle of Wight hath no monks, lawyers, or foxes.’ This speech hath more mirth than truth in it. That they had monks I know, black ones at Carisbrook, white ones at Quarre. That they have lawyers they know, when they pay them their fees.”—(*Fuller's Worthies*, “*Hampshire*.”) “The inhabitants of this Island be wont to boast merely, that they neyther had amongst them monks, lawiers, wolves, nor foxes; yet I find them all save one in one monasterie called Quarre, valued at £134 of yearly revenue.”—(*Lambard, Topographical Dicty.*, under “*Wight*.”)

I knewe when there wase not above 3 or 4 howses at Cows, and I was and am p'swaded that if owre warres and troobles had not unfortunately hapened, it wold haue growen as famous as Nuport. For itt wase by all ye Easteron partes of ye wordle mutch aproved as a place fitt for them to vittell, and to make a randevouz, where I haue sene 300 shipes at an ancor. And if ye countrey had but soe mutch discreation as to make good use of that harbor, as fyrst to haue an honest man to be Captayne there, to bwyld storehowses, to haue by a joynte stocke a magazen of all provisions, to deale with ye Dutch, and to haue that theyre randevouz, and to victell there, they neede noe other markett or meanes to make ye Island hapie and fortunate.

1627. The Isle of Wyght, since my memorie, is infinitely decayed, for eythor itt is by reason of soe manie Attourneys that hathe of late made this theyr habitation, and soe by swytes ondone ye countrey, for I have knowen one Attourneye bringe downe aftor terme 300 wrytes; I have also knowen 20 nisi prius of owre counterye tryed at an assise; when as in ye Queene's tyme wee had not 6 wrytes in a yeare, nor one nisi prius in 6 years; or else wantinge ye good bargaynes they weare woont to bwyte from men of warre, who also vented all owre commodities att verie high pryces, and readie monye wase easie to be hadd for all thinges. Now

peace and lawe hath beggared us all, soe that within my memorie manie of ye gentlemen and almost all ye Yeomandrie ar undon.

Gosson, Ayres, and Redman weare three Attourneys, who with theyre stirringe up of swytes betwene ye ffermors and Yeomandrie, they utterlye undon ye whole communalitie.

1627. Owre Hygh Constables nevor apeared att ye Assises, beinge exempted for theyre daylie attendance at hooome; and wee nevor payde anythinge to ye gaole till 1624, and we gott a privie seale to exempte us from ye Shryffealte.

I haue herd itt by tradition and partlye know itt to be true, that not onlye heretofore there wase no lawyer nor attournye in owre Island; but in Sir George Carey's tyme an Attournye comminge to settle in ye Island, wase by his commaunde, with a pownd of candels lyghted hanginge att his breeche, with belles abowt his legges, hunted owt of ye Island: insomutch as owre awncestors lived here soe quietly and securelie, beinge neythor troobled to London nor Winchester, soe they seldome or nevor went owt of ye Island, insomutch as when they went to London (thinkynge itt a East India voiage) they alwaies made theyre willes; supposinge

noe trouble lyke to travayle. How thinges are since altored tymes present doe manifeste.

1627. Itt wase one of ye beste thinges for ye Islanders ye sellinge of ye Kinge's landes in fee fferme within owre Island. Itt hath mutch abated ye greatnes of ye Captayne, and was hindored by ye Earle of Sowthampton¹ what he coold; but he goinge a Colonell in ye Lowe Countrey, in his absense itt wase graunted. My Lorde of Holdernesse begged Appse and Wroxall, and sowlde it to Mr. Baskett; and my Lorde of Anglesey² begged Buckham, Thorley, and Ugden, and sowlde one to Knowles and the other to Streapor and March. I myght haue dealte in anie of them for my owne, butt I findinge ye Parliament wase mutch discontented with ye sale of soe mutch of ye Kinge's landes, or ye givinge awaie soe mutch of ye Crowne lande, and tawlked of makeinge an act of resumption, or revocation, I forebore; and owt of that meanes lost manie a good bargayne. For Mr. Redman, an Attournye, bowght of ye Duke of Buckingham, Thorneys and Bordwood fforest, for soe mutch as ye wood on them wase woorth.

¹ Captain of the Island 1603—1625. He died in the Netherlands at Bergen-op-Zoom.

² Christopher Villiers, youngest brother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, created Earl of Anglesey 1623. He died 1630, and on the decease of his son without issue in 1659, the title became extinct.

1627. I haue knowen at oure Ordinarie at Nuport, of Islanders 12 knyghtes and as many gentlemen, and nowe scarce any. *Tempora mutant.*

When this Island wase fortunate and inioyed ye companie of Sir Edward Horsey, my Lord Hunsdon, or my Lord of Sowthampton, then it flowrished with gentlemen. I have sene with my Lord of Sowthampton on St. George's Downe at Bowles, from 30 to 40 knyghtes and gentlemen, where owre meetinge wase then twyse every weeke, Tuesdayes and Thursdayes, and wee had an ordinarie theyre, and cardes, and tables. *Mutamur.* The gentlemen which lived in ye Island in ye 7th yere of Kinge James his reygne, all lived well, and weare moste commonly at owre ordinarie, viz., Sir Robert Dyllington, Sir Rycharde Worseley, Sir Thomas Flemminge (Lord Chefe Justice of England), Sir Thomas Flemminge his sonn (his grandfathor sowld small wares in Nuport), Sir Rycharde White¹ (he maryed Sir Rycharde Worseley's mother), Sir John Meux,² Sir John Leygh, Sir William Lisle, Sir Bowyer Worsely of Aschey, who sowld all to Thos. Cotelle, Esq., Sir John Rycharde, Sir J. Dingley,³ Sir John Oglander, Sir Edward Dennis, owld Mr. Rycharde, owld Mr. Bowreman,⁴ Mr. Barnabye Leygh, Mr. Cheeke of Motson, whose sonn sowld all; Mr. Dylling-

1 "A follower of the Earl of Southampton."

2 Of Kingston.

3 Of Wolverton.

4 Of Brooke.

ton, who will bwye all, Mr. Bowreman, Mr. Cheeke of Merston, Mr. Lislie of Briddlesford (went to dawghtors), Mr. Barnabye Colnet of Pann, his sonn sowld all; Mr. German Rychards,¹ Mr. Wayght, Mr. Earlsman of Calbron, Mr. William White, Mr. Richard Baskett,² Mr. Ryce of Bangborne, Mr. Leygh of Bradinge, Mr. Hobson,³ fathor and sonn, Mr. Urrye of Thorley, nowe Gatcombe, Mr. Philip Flemminge of Comeley, Mr. John Worsley of Gatcombe, Mr. John Harvey of Avington, Mr. Emanuel Badd (Hygh Shryffe, 1627), a brewer; Mr. John Leygh, sonn of Mr. Barnabye, since knyghted. Fermors, Mr. Urry of Awghton, Mr. E. Knyght of Landguard, Streapor,⁴ Legge,⁵ Fitchett, Shambler,⁶ Wavell,⁷ Lovinge,⁸ Sampson, Champion.⁹

1627. May 30. On Wensday in ye afternoone, one Grangor, Captayne of a small man of warre belonginge to Mr. James of Portesmouth, beinge on ye Sowthsyde of ye Island, spyed a fleete of Hollandors of 22 sayle,

1 Of Yaverland. 2 Of Apse. 3 Of Ningwood. 4 Of Hale.

5 Of Stenbury; the estate belonging to the Worsley family. John Worsley of Appuldurcombe, who died 1580, appointed William Legge of Stenbury one of his executors, and by his will left him a legacy of £4 and £3 yearly, during the minority of his heir, for his good advice and aid. 6 Of Arretton.

7 In the north aisle of Arretton Church is a brass plate in memory of David Wavell, 1629.

8 Of Langbridge, in the parish of Newchurch. On a stone near the south porch of Northwood Church, which has probably been removed from some other place, is: "Heare lyeth the bodye of Thomas Loving, marchant, the sone of Edward Loving, and was buried the 18th of July, An'o D'ni, 1625."

9 Of Carisbrooke.

wherof one Sir Larrance Reull wase Admirall; he presentlye tooke them for Spaniardes, and came into ye Island and sent intelligence by lettor to Sir Edward Dennis that he had espyed a fleete of Spaniardes att seae, (ye coppie of which lettor is in my boxe); wherupon Sir Edward sent ye verie lettor to Portesmouth; whethor when itt came a Wensday by 4 of ye clocke, ye Towne rose all in armes, and apprehended as much feare as if an inemy had bene att ye gates. Hygham, Maystor Gunnor, hasted awaye a poste with this intelligence to my Lorde Stuarde, which came to ye Counsell and to my Lorde Ducke's knowledge by 2 ye same nyght; hee presentlye commaunded downe all ye Collonels to theyre chardges; hether came Brett and Sprye by Fridaye noone, ye Ducke himselve posted to ye Downes, vowinge he wouold not staye, butt wouold fyght with them with those shipes that weare then readie. On Sattordaie morninge followinge by 7 in ye morninge came ye Ducke downe with 22 sayle into Stoakes Baye (on a snaler inteligence and falce never followed a busines of greator consequence), for all London and most of England had a fieling of itt, and possesed with feare or armes. My Lorde of Killhultagh (Conway) rode downe post to us (whose letter is lykewyse in my studye). Although all proceded from nothinge, it ye effectes myght be made useful, bothe to use moore

celeritie in owre action, and moore vigilancie and bettor inteligenge from flōrayne states, soe that no-thinge myght hapen unexpected or unknowen. Ye Kinge himselve toold me that ye Maior of Portesmouth certified him by poste of 60 sayles of Spanisch shipes that weare makeinge for Portesmouth, which wase ye cause hee soe hasted awaie my Lorde Ducke of Buckingame. When ye newes wase of ye comminge of ye Spanische fleete, ye Ducke comminge to take his leave of ye Queene, towld her nowe he wase goinge agaynst ye Spaniardes he hoped shee woold wisch him good fortune;—her replie wase not onlie agaynst ye Spaniardes, but also agaynst all ye Kinges inemyes shee woold both wische and pray for his good fortune.¹

1 A veritable scare, which thoroughly alarmed London and the Southern Coast.—“On Wednesday at six in the evening, came a post to Court from Portsmouth without letter for haste, but as eye-witness of a fleet discovered near the Isle of Wight of about 70 sail of ships. At eight the same evening came a second post thence with letters of confirmation thereof, and that there were great ships double decked. And yesterday morning at six came the third post, with the like news. This sight hath put the country thereabout in great fear. And the Duke hereupon at nine yesterday morning (though his Grace on Monday was ill and took a vomit) took post from Lambeth towards Dover, there to take order for the safety of that castle, and that the King's navy, which now lies most in the Downs, may do what may be against this fleet if it prove Spanish.”—“An alarm from Portsmouth of a Spanish fleet made my Lord Duke take post the same day towards the Downs, to embark himself the next morning in the ships that were already there for the expedition of the fleet to the number of 23 or 24; with the which, having an exceeding good wind, he made after the pretended Spaniards, whom he found to be Ham-burghers and Hollanders together, laden with salt; so as without any further exploit His Grace took land again at Portsmouth, and came back to the Court

1627. For my parte, I thinke ye chardge that by Sir George Cary wase bestowed on Caresbrooke Castel wase to no purpose, and I shoold be loft on any occasion to mewe myselve up there. If that chardge had beene bestowed upon ffreschwater Gate, itt myght have made itt both invincible and a brave receptacle for us, and owre cattel, if att any tyme wee should be beaton at ye landinge. I am now indeavouringe in these daungerous tynes to see weathor I cann willinglie and voluntarilie rayse a 100 horse in owre Island, beinge ye beste thinge for owre defence; they to continue no longer then wee have wars with ffrance, and to turne all owre fildpeces into Drakes; what good service we doe must be done at ye landinge.

The names of those that we desior may find light horses:

<i>St. Hellens.</i>			
Mr. Badd	1	Jno. Fitchett	1
Thos. Woolferey	1	Wm. Streapor	1
	—	John Nuland	1
	2	The Personage	1
	—	Bradinge Haven	1
			—
<i>Bradinge.</i>			
Sir Edward Dennis	2		12
Sir John Oglander	2		—
		<i>Godshill.</i>	
The Ladie Rychardes	1	The Ladie Worseley	1
Mr. Knyght	1	Mr. Ryce	1
Thos. Knyght	1	Petor Gard	1

on Saturday night." (*Letters of Mead and Beaulieu to Sir Thos. Puckering, in "Court and Times of Chas. I," Vol I.*)

Rychard Coleman	1	Mr. Nicholas Searle	1
Mr. Legge	1	Mr. Kent	1
The Personage	1	Mr. Goter	1
	—	Widdowe Rawlins	1
	6		—
	—		12
<i>Nyghton.</i>		<i>Arreton.</i>	—
Nicholas Numan	1	Mr. Cheeke	1
Matthewe Arnole	1	Mr. Shambler	1
John Horden	1	Arreton Ferme	1
	—	The Personage	1
	3	Comeley	1
	—	Haseley	1
<i>Nuchurch.</i>		David Wavill	1
Mr. Dyllington	2	Rafe Reddon	1
Mr. Baskett	1	Robert Holebrooke	1
Mr. Cuttele	1	James Mellisch	1
The Personage	1	Edward Herbert	1
Mr. Lovinge	1	David Budden	1
Wroxall Ferme	1	Thos. Reddon	1
	—		—
	7		13
	—		—
<i>Wotton.</i>		<i>Caresbrook.</i>	
Sir Wm. Lislie	2	Mr. Champion	1
Mr. Thos. Lislie	1	Mr. Earlsman	1
	—	Mr. Jene	1
	3		—
	—		3
<i>Nuport.</i>		<i>Shalfelet.</i>	—
Mr. Beale	1	Mr. Hobson	1
Mr. March	1	The Ferme	1
Mr. Swalterton	1	The Personage	1
Mr. Broad	1	Hezechias Legge	1
Mr. Ayres	1		—
Mr. Edward Leygh	1		4
Mr. Adams	1		—
Mr. Wm. Searle	1		—

<i>Chale.</i>		<i>Shorwell.</i>	
The Ferme	1	Sir John Dinglie	1
Wm. Numan	1	Mr. Leygh	1
		The Personage	1
	—		—
	2		3
	—		—

1627. Sir Alexander Brettes¹ and Sir Henry Spries² to Regimentes came unto us abowght ye 6th of May, 1627, and staided with us untel ye 21st and 24th of June followinge. Wee att fyrst thought owre Island could not have vittualled them, but wee found noe want of provisions, and seeinge we weare well payde for theyre borde could have bene content on ye same conditions to

1 Son of James Brett, Esq., of Hoby, Leicester, by Ann Beaumont, sister of Mary, Countess of Buckingham, mother of the Duke. He was slain in the Isle of Rhé, 1627.

2 A brave soldier, who died soon after his return from the Isle of Rhé expedition. A contemporary letter says—"Sir Henry Spry, one of the commanders of the Isle of Rhé, since his return is dead. His lady being much joyed at his coming home, but seeing him dejected, and not to answer her with like gratulation, asked him how he did; to whom he answered—'Though I am returned safe, yet my heart is broken,'—expressing great sorrow and compassion for those commanders who were slain in his sight, and as his modesty made him say, all far superior unto himself; and thus died within a day after." (*Mead to Sir S. Stuleville, Dec. 15, 1627.*) Sir H. Spry's regiment came into the Island about May 27th. It was the intention of the Government to have quartered about 3000 men in the Island, as its position prevented their desertion; but through the representations of Sir J. Oglander and Sir E. Dennis to the Council, that the Island was entirely exhausted by supplying Brett's regiment, and that if 2000 men in addition were billeted on them, all, with themselves, would live in miserable scarcity, if not perish from want; only Sir H. Spry's regiment was sent over from Southampton. (*S.P. Dom., May 25, 1627.*) From Sir John's own account, it appears that things turned out better than he anticipated.

have kept them longer; it at ye first wee made a re-straynt of all provisions to be exported owt of owre Island, ye greatest want wee found wase want of convenient lodgingses.

There wase bilited in ye Isle of Wyght, ye 10th of May, 1627, 1000 sowldiors, beinge Sir Alex. Brettes Regiment. I wase often with Sir Edward Dennis at ye Counsell boorde to procure owre libertie and fredom from soe troubelsum a bourthen, but Brett being cosen germain to ye Duke, wee could not prevayle, but departed with promises booth of money for them that they myght be no chardge, and also of a sudden departure. Brett, ye Collonel, and Sir Thomas Thorne the Liffenant, weare with theyr Companyes bilited in Nuport, where if they had money, all ye reste shoulde haue been there also. Sergeant Maior Fryor¹ att Mr. Kingswelles, his Companye att Casebrook and Buckam; Captayne ffennelthorpe with mee, he beinge my acquaintance, his Companye in Bradinge; Brett² att Mr. Ryce's, his Companye at Godshill; Rychardes at Knyghton, his Companye at Nuchurch; Babington att Mr. Erlesman's, his Company at Caleborn; Moldeswoorth at Mr. Cheke's, his companye in Arreton; Gilpin

1 Afterwards Sir Thos. Fryer. Buckingham was speaking to him when he was stabbed by Felton at Portsmouth.

2 Taken prisoner in the Isle of Rhé. He was afterwards Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth under Lord Wimbledon.

at Brook, himselve at Mr. Booreman's; Preston¹ at Mr. Hobson's, his Companie att Yarmouth.

1627. The 1st of June by his Ma^{ties} Commission there went owt of Stoake's Baye 2 of ye Kinge's shipes and 8 other (ye 2 Captaynes of ye Kinges wase Best and Weddal) to goe to Haber de Grace, and theyre to take, bringe awaye, spoyle, or burne as many shipes as they cowlde find. This wase ye fyrst hostil breache by Commisison p'formed betweene France and us, the succes of those Warres, although those shipes did nothings, it the continuance thereof will cause us Islanders to mourne in sackclothe and ashes, and to repente itt with ye losse of owre goodes, if not lives. *Deus avertat.*

I wase ye fyrst in ye Island that aftor ye Rochell voyge provided a howse for my children in ye mayne, and sent them thethor.

1627. Kinge Charles came to owre Island ye 20th of June, 1627, beinge Wensday, he came ashore att Ride, where onlie myselve wase to attend him. He wase landed by 9 in ye morninge, sooner than ye gentlemen expected; wee had not notice of itt butt ye night before, it I took sutch order that my coach wase there, and soome 40 horses. I wayghted on him from

¹ Slain in the Isle of Rhé. Mr. Hobson's house was at Ningwood.

Ride to Arreton Downe, and wase his gwide on ye Downe. He saw Sir Alex. Brette's Regiment trayne, whych wase ye motive that browght him over. I had ye honor to kiss his Mat^{ies} hand, beinge presented unto him by ye Lorde Chamberlen, and att his goinge awaye agayne which wase abowght 3. All ye gentlemen with myselve had ye lyke honor. The Companye that came with him wase—The Duke,¹ the Earles of Montgomery,² Suffolke,³ Rutland, Holland,⁴ Northampton,⁵ and Sowthampton; Lordes—ye Lordes St. John,⁶ Compton,⁷ Selinger,⁸ President of Mounster, Young Villers,⁹ Vi-count Somersett,¹⁰ Jernain,¹¹ Terrett,¹² Sir John Finnet,¹³

1 Buckingham.

2 Philip Herbert, Lord Chamberlain to Chas. I., who in 1630 succeeded his brother as Earl of Pembroke.

3 Theophilus Howard, K.G., Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and subsequently Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

4 Henry Rich, first Earl Holland, beheaded 1649.

5 William Compton, created Earl of Northampton 1618.

6 Oliver St. John, oldest son of the first Earl of Bolingbroke, summoned to Parliament by writ in the lifetime of his father.

7 Spencer Compton, son of the Earl of Northampton, summoned to Parliament in his father's lifetime by the title of Lord Compton. He was killed at the battle of Hopton Heath, 1643.

8 Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, 1627. His grandson was created Viscount Doneraile 1703. 9 Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesea.

10 Thomas Somerset, third son of the Earl of Worcester, created Viscount Somerset 1627. He died unmarried in 1651, when the title became extinct.

11 Sir Thomas Jermyn, Treasurer to the Household. His son Henry was created Baron Jermyn in 1643, and in 1660 Earl of St. Albans.

12 Sir Edward Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, County Lincoln. His son and successor, Sir Philip, suffered much for his attachment to the royal cause in the Civil Wars.

13 Sir John Finett, Master of the Ceremonies to James I. and Charles I., and author of "Finetti Philoxenis," published 1656: a work chiefly on precedence and court etiquette.

Sir Henry Maynoweringe, Sir Robert Dennie, Sir Robert Carr. His Ma^{tie} neythor eate nor dranke in owre Island. On owre complaynt unto him he promised wee shoould haue Sandam Castell repayred (which I showed afarr of unto him, togethor with ye consequences thereof), a florte at St. Hellens, munition for owre country, and 10 or 20 shipes of his to be still resident in Portesmouth Harbour; to mutch and to happie wee if p^rformed. I tawlked unto him of manie thinges between ye Downe and Ride; and amongst other thinges his Ma^{tie} sayed that ye Maior of Portesmouth sent him worde (on Grangor's alaram) that there weare 60 Spanische shipes makeinge for ye Island; when Grangor's lettor mentioned butt 28; hee towld us hee wondered when wee knewe ye alaram to be false that wee sent him not worde of itt. I told him wee knewe not that ye Maior of Portesmouth had soe indiscreetely certifiyed his Ma^{tie}, or anie ocasion given to minister sutch a certifcate. His Ma^{tie} knyghted in ye ffylde—Sir Henry Sprie's Liftenant Collonel, one Tolekerne, and Sir Alex. Brette's Serieant Maior, one Thomas Fryer, a goode stout gentleman. Itt wase att ye Duke's request. Owre companye met not theyre by reason of ye sudder and shorte warninge. My Lorde Conway himselve came not,¹ but sent his excuse, and left ye bourthen on us.

1 Conway, in a letter to Nicholas, June 19, says that the King—regard-

My Lorde Vicount Conway came into owre Island ye 14th of September, 1627, hauinge bene Captayne thereof bettor than 2 yeres before, and had nevor seene itt, but commaunded itt by Sir Edward Dennis and Sir John Oglander; and his cominge then wase thought to bee by ye commaund of his M^{atie}. He landed at Gournard, where all ye gentlemen met him, and browght him to ye Castell. When he came too Nuport, I cawsed Elgor ye schoolemaystor to provyde an oration, which wase mayde unto him att ye schoolemaystor's doore by Keelinge, one of ye schollers; then ye Maior mett him with his Bretheren with tender of wyne and cakes. Cominge neare ye Castell, ye companye of Bwoyes mett him and skirmished before him, and allyghtinge ye ordnaunce saluted him. There came with him only Sir Francis Onslowe, and Sir Thos. Jarvis, one of his Debuties in ye mayne. On Mondaye cominge to viewe Sandham and St. Hellens, hee, with all ye gentlemen of ye Island, dined att my howse. On Wensdaye morninge wee had a generoll mowster, and he dined that daye att my Ladye Woorseley's. Thursdaye hee went and sawe ffreschwater and Yarmouth, hauinge sent provisions to Thorlie hee dined there. This wase all his

ing the state of Conway's health, which "by an extraordinary motion might be greatly hazarded"—had dispensed with his attending him to the Isle of Wight; and that he was advised by his physicians to return to London.
—*S.P., Dom., 1627.*

journies, and on ye 19th from Blackedge¹ he went owt of owre Island. Concerninge his p'son, hee was olde, unwildie, and verie sickly; neythor fitt for ye employment or commaund. Certaynely hee had bene a brane fellowe, as nowe a courtier; hee had excelent gwyftes of nature, but noe arte; spoke verie well, with manie good woordes and complimentes; affable and courteous to all; with manie lardge promises to divors in theyre p'ticulars, as also moste espetiollie for ye state and publicke good of ye Island in generoll; of which promises wee tooke holde and made use of, shewing him, and by wryghtinge, givinge him a trewe noate and viewe of all owre wantes and defectes. Now wee are to expect his woorth by his willingnes (if not abilitie) and forwardnes bothe for his owne honor and owre safetie.

On ye 18th of September, 1627, theye came in att St. Hellens 3 Dutch² ships from ye East India, ritchly

¹ Blackedge, a place not far from West Cowes, near what is now called Egypt.

² "At the suit of the East India merchants—the King hath stayed at Portsmouth three great ships of the Dutch company, that were coming richly laden out of the East, to do himself and the English company that right and satisfaction which he could not get by fair means of the Hollanders' hands, for the murder of Amboyna, and divers other wrongs which they have received from them and by them in those parts.—The States Ambassador doth much bestir himself about the business, and some think he will get the ships released." (*Beaulieu to Puckering, Sept. 26, 1627.*) Against the wish of the English East India Company, the three ships after a detention of several months were released, to prevent war with the Dutch, which consequence, being already engaged in hostilities with France and Spain, the King was anxious to avoid.

laden; owre State hauinge intelligence of itt cawsed them to bee by some of his M^{ties} ships arested, for ye losse and murther by them comitted on owre Englische att Amboyna in ye East India; satisfaction beinge diuors tymes promised. What ye event will be God knoweth, but I am sure if my Lorde Conway had not bene att ye same tyme in ye Island, there had beene a bloudie fyght.

1627. Wee had a Scotch Regyment under ye Earle Morton that was billeted in owre Island; they came in September, 1627; they weare goinge to ye Isle of Rhez, but ye Duke's return unfortunatley hindered theyre intentions; therfore on good premeditation for ye safe keepinge of them (being all volonteyers, that countrey allowinge no others), they weare heare bilitted.¹ A prowde, begerlye nation, and I hope wee shall nevor be trobled with ye lyke; espetiollie ye red shankes, or ye Heylandors, beinge as barbarous in nayture as theyr cloathes; but in 2 respects I thinke itt bettor wee had them, for by them wee had ye sooner paye; and if wee had had ye retourned Englisch, we shoold likewyse haue

1 In February, 1628, fourteen ministers of the Island, with the concurrence of Sir E. Dennis, petitioned Conway for exemption from having soldiers billeted on them, except in time of actual danger; as freedom from billeting was an immunity enjoyed by all ministers in the land, except those in the Isle of Wight. Conway acknowledged the reasonableness of their request, and sent the petition to the Commissioners for billeting soldiers in the Island. —*S.P., Dom., 1628.*

had ye infectious disease wherewith they corrupted all places wheare they came.

Ye greatest error that evor owre Island comitted wase ye admittinge of ye Scottish Regyment to bee bilitted amongst us; for my owne parte I wase then att London, solictyng ye Counsell to free us of them; of ye inconveniences that followed—murthers, rapes, rob-bereys, bourglaryes, gettinge of bastardes, and almoost ye undoinge of ye whole Island.¹ A people insolent by reason of theyre unanimous holdinge togeather, and ye weaknesse of theyre commaundors, as beinge moost un-experienced sowlidors; and farthoringe all thinges on a

1 This description of the disorders committed in the Island by the Scotch regiment is not overdrawn. In the begining of April, 1628, Conway wrote to the Earl of Morton that the grievances suffered in the Isle of Wight, through the insolence of the soldiers billeted there, were “so frequent, foul, and insupportable, as redress must either be had, or the Island be utterly spoiled.” A few days after, Conway sent to his deputy-lieutenants a commission of Oyer and Terminer, to enable them to proceed in a legal manner against the soldiers who committed offences in the Island, and to inflict due punishment. The lieutenants were always to be ready with a sufficient number of soldiers to see justice exeuted; but if the soldiers could not be relied on in such cases, they were to certify the same to him. In the month of June, 1628, the son of James Hall, of Bembridge, was slain by a soldier of Sir W. Carr’s company, stationed at Yaverland. On the 16th of the same month, Mr. R. Dillington, of Knighton, wrote to Conway, stating that this was the second murder committed by the soldiers in the Island; and that all endeavours to apprehend the murderer were useless, as he was concealed by his comrades. The officers also would not allow the justices to punish crimes committed by their men; and the soldiers themselves threatened to inflict more injuries and outrages on the inhabitants on their departure. It shows the state of terror existing in the Island, by Dillington, in the conclusion of his letter, begging Conway not to disclose who sent him this information, lest it might bring upon the writer some great danger.—*S.P., Dom., 1628.*

nationale raunkle; insomutch as noone daringe to apprehend ye malefactors, they became fearful to owre counterymen. Butt of themselves, I speake of ye meanor sorte of them; a base, poorespirited, cowardlie people; but for ye bettor sorte of them, braue gentlemen. They lefte behinde them also as I tooke notice of them at leaste 70 bastardes that weare knowen, besydes others not knowen. For prevention of ye lyke, or anie in this kinde hereafter, I would wisch my counterymen evor hereafter, seeinge ye bilettinge of sowldiors is contrarye to ye lawe, and libertie of freemen, never to suffor anye moore att anye tyme to come into ye Island; but raythor with ye dawnger of theyre lives to hindor them att ye landinge.

1628. Aug. 14. Owre Island beinge miserably oppressed with ye Scotch Reg^{mt}, all ye gentlemen resolved to petition his M^{atie} (he being then att Sowthwick). They commaunded me to drawe up ye petition, and also they did me ye honor as to delivor itt to his M^{atie}. Wee went fyrst to my Lorde Conway, not doubtinge of his beste furthorence, consideringe wee came both for and in ye generalitie, and weare resolved to delivor owre petition. He accordinglie used us respectfullye, browght us to ye King, of whom wee had manye gracious woordes, and he gave us all his hande to kisse, and tolde us when he had tawlked with ye Duke (with-

out whom nothings could be effected) wee should haue what money could be spared; and injoynd us to thanke ye whoole Island in his name, bothe for theyre longe pacience and theyre to well usuage of ye Scottes, with manie gracious woordes. Wee still attended till ye Duke's cominge, but in ye interim ye Lorde Conway invited us all to dinner with him to Mr. Ployden's, where he laye. Att ye Duke's cominge, whych wase abowght 5 att nyght, I informed him what wee had done, togeathor with his Ma^{tie's} ansor, showinge him owre greate necessityes, and implorynge his Grace's favor; he also gave us manye goode woords and fayre promises, but what ye end will be—God knoweth.

Ye gentlemen that went to Sowthwicke: Sir William Lislle, Sir Bevis Thelwel, Sir William Meux, Sir Edward Dennis, Sir John Oglander, Mr. Dyllington, Mr. Bowreman, Mr. Barnabas Leygh.

Nevor entertayn moor sowldiors into youre Island, beinge a thinge you maye refuse, and an unsupportable troble and miserye, espetiollie ye Scotchmen, for I maye trulye say, since ye Danes beinge here, theyre nevor wase a greater miserye hapened unto us then ye bilitinge of those Lordedanes.

1628. Upon ye fyrst of Sept., 1628, his Ma^{tie} came into owre Island, pourposely to see ye Scotch Regymnt,

as he had done ye summer before for Sir Alex. Brettes. I had no notice of his cominge till 11 of ye clocke ye nyght before he came, at what tyme my Lorde Conway sent mee 2 lettors, and ye gentleman of his horse and one other, togeathor with ye Surveyours of ye Kinge's stables; thereupon I did ye best I cowld, and I tooke orders for horses, and gott soome 100 horses bothe for his servantes, lordes, and followers. He landed at Ride, wheathor my wyffe went to see him, where he saluted her and her dawghtors; and from thence to Arreton Down, where in truth ye Scotchmen did verye well. I there mooved his Ma^{tie} for paye for theyre bilettinge, and for ye fortifyinge of owre Island; hee tooke mee by the hand, and helde mee a long tyme rydinge togeathor, sayinge—he wase bownd unto us all for owre patience, and well usuage of ye Scotchmen, and commaunded mee to thanke ye whole Island in his name; and promised he woold take spetiol care for money for us, and to that ende he woold tawlke with my Lorde Threasuror, and wee shoold haue moneyes; and for owre Island; when thease his greate busyneses weare a little passed over, he woold haue an eye and regard to owre Island, and he intreated my assistance for boates for ye conveyance of ye Regyment aboorde. All beinge doone, I wayghted on him backe agayne to Ride; when by reason ye tyde wase owt, divors of his

Lordes could not goe with him; namely—my Lorde Threasuror, Stuarde, Moorton, Somerset, and manye others. I wayghted on them till ye tyde came, and ye meane tyme before Wilkinson's doore I procured them a table, stooles, and cardes, where my Lorde Threasuror,¹ Stuarde, and Sir Robert Vane,² ye Coferor, went to 12d. Gleke;³ soe ended my troble with that daye. Ye Kinge, on Arreton Downe, Knyghted Mr. John Leygh, at ye swyte of ye 'Chauncellor of Scotland, att whose fathor's house, Sir George Hayes his sonn, had bene bilited, and kindly treated also. He then Knyghted Mr. Stuard, ye Serieant Maior of ye Regyment; also att his goinge over att Ride, att ye furthest poynt of ye lande att lowe water marke, he Knyghted an olde frynd of myne, Mr. Langewoorth, a Captayne and younger brother, whoe has all his fortune before him.

1628. On ye 3rd of September,⁴ wee weare freed from owre Egiption thraldome, or lyke Spayne from

1 Richard Lord Weston of Neyland, created Earl of Portland 1633.

2 Sir *Henry*, not *Robert* Vane.

3 A game somewhat resembling whist, but much more the modern American *poker*. Bishop Hall, in his *Horæ Vacivæ*, 1646, says—"Gleeke requires a vigilant memory."

4 The regiment sailed Sept. 8, in the last and utterly fruitless expedition for the relief of Rochelle, under the command of the Earl of Lindsay; Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, being Rear Admiral, and second in command. Rochelle surrendered to the King of France, Oct. 28. The ships employed in the expedition on their return were scattered by a storm, and arrived in England in a very distressed and demoralised condition, Nov., 1628.

theyre Moores, for since ye Danische slauerie nevor weare these Islandors soe oppressed. The Isle of Wyght had bene forced to entertayne ye Scottes att theyre cominge from Rochel, if by my paynes and travel bothe often att ye Councell table, and to ye Cownsellors in p'ticular (I beinge then in London), had not prevented itt.

1628. Aug. 23. The great Duke of Buckingame was slayne by one John Ffelton (who sometyne before had bin a Liftennant) in ye howse att Portesmouth of one Captayne Mason,¹ where ye sayd Duke with his Dutches and sistor Denbye laye. He wase slayne by a stroake of a knyfe in ye lefte pappe, abowght 9 in ye morninge, ye partie affirminge ye fact, and that he did itt to rid ye commonwealthe of a mounster, and to free his countrey from that miserye that he sawe itt wase like to fall into by his misgovernment. He receaved his deathe woound cominge owt of ye parlor to goe into ye hall, his horse beinge att ye doore readie for him to goe to ye Coorte (then att Sowthwike);² he lived not above half an hower.³ I wase with him ye Wensdaye

1 Paymaster to the forces. The house has been partly pulled down, and retains but little of its original features.

2 About six miles from Portsmouth, and then the seat of Sir Daniel Norton.

3 By the accounts of eye-witnesses, he fell and died almost immediately, though Sir Simonds D'Ewes says he struggled for a quarter of an hour.

before (this fact wase done on ye Sattordaye) for moneyes for owre biletors whoe had bilited ye Scotch Regyment; and he gave me fayre woordes and gracious promises. He wase bownd for ye realivinge of Rochel, and had 120 shipes then readie, with 4000 land sowl-diors att Portesmouth; and had he lived he had certenely gone foorth within 10 days after. ffelton came to Portesmouth butt that morninge with a full resolution to murther him, and to that pourpose he had often prayed for abilitie and oportunitie to effect itt. Ye Duke when he wase stabed, wase salutinge of Sir Thos. Fryor; whoe stoopinge lowe to salute ye Duke, ffelton gaue the blowe over Fryor's shoullder. Ye Duke uttered noe moore woordes but "Zwoundes Villayne," and himselve pluckinge owt ye knyfe presentlye went 3 steppes, thinkynge to have killed him with that knyfe, butt faynted, and dyed within halfe an hower. His Ma^{ty} beinge then att Sowthwike had presentlye notice of itt, who took itt verie heavely; ye Kinge wase at prayors when Charles Pryce came bowldly to him and tolde him ye Duke wase killed; he sayd nothings, butt went on with ye prayors, butt after prayors went into his chawmber and came not owt in 2 dayes. His Dutches not only swounded often, but if shee had not bene prevented shee had throwen herselfe over ye galery at Mason's howse into ye hall. . . . That

morninge ye Duke¹ was killed, he receaved inteligence from ye ffrench that Rochel wase releaved, and he leaped and daunced for joye, beinge in Mason's parlor, with Mon^{sr}. De Soubes and manie ffrench, and had a resolution to haue gone to ye Kinge to haue declared that newes. Presentlye after his deathe woonde itt wase imagined that itt had bene committed by ye ffrench; whereupon if ye partie had not have bene revealed, or revealed himselfe, ye ffrench had all sufered.

The Duke not longe before (I haue seene him) was wayghted upon by Erles, Lordes, and diuors other gallantes, all bare unto him, more than evor I sawe to a Prince; you shoold haue 6 Lordes and Erles stand bare unto him in a morninge in his chawmber, while he made himselfe readie. I myselve sawe on ye 17th of Awgust (1628), when he came from Portesmouth to ye Coorte at Sowthwike; he wase not onlie braueley attended when he came, butt also long expected, and ye Kinge looked owt of ye windowe towards ye Downe a whole hower expectinge his cominge before he came; and when they found him cominge they all left ye

8 This account of the assassination of Buckingham is more minute than several already printed. It much resembles, and is corroborated in several particulars by the letter written the day of the murder to the Queen by Sir Dudley Carleton, who was present at the time, and prevented Felton being slain on the spot by the Duke's followers.

Kinge; Lordes, and all, and downe into ye base coorte to meete him, as if he had bene ye greatest Prince in ye worlde; and within sennyght after this man laye on ye flower in Mason's parlor, gored in his owne bloude, and respected of noone. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Soome sennyght before this, ye Duke goinge to take coache owt of Mason's howse to goe to ye Coorte, soom 300 Marynors interrupted him demaundinge theyre paye; one amonge ye reste offered to pull ye Duke owt of his coache; on whych leapinge foorth of his coache he layed handes on and caryed him into Mason's howse to be kept as a prisoner; and then went foorth to them and apeased them, and soe went to ye Kinge at Sowth-wike, where I then wase. Aftor his departure ye Marinors demaunded restitution of theyre fellowe, and if Mason had not delivered him, they wouold have pulled downe his howse by fforce; wherenpon he delivered him; but ye 22nd of ¹August a Councel of Warre wase called, and they condemned the marinor, and as he wase carying to prison ye marinors agayne wouold haue rescued him; whereupon ye Duke, and divors of his folowers—Coronels, Captaynes, and others, went on horsbake with ye Duke, havinge theyre swordes drawne; rode doune ye streete, and drove all ye marinors before

1 The Duke in passing through the streets, recognised the sailor who had insulted him some days previously, and had him again arrested,

them to ye Poynt Gate, in a moste furious maner; killinge some to of them, and wooundinge divors; aftor they were aboorde—ye Duke, ye condemned marinor, with ye Martiol, and divors others rode with him to ye execution, which presentlye wase p'formed on ye gibett, betweene Portesmouth and Sowthseae Castel.¹

1 A vivid narrative of this affray, and of the assassination of the Duke the day following, is given in a letter of one Higham, an eyewitnes and actor in the tumult. He was probably a member of the family of Sir John Higham, of Barrow Hall, Suffolk, and his account corroborates that of Sir J. Oglander in every particular. " . . . The 22nd of August, a sayler that had affronted the Duke a seventhnight before was, by a martiall courte, condemned to die; after which (he being caried to our prison by myselfe with our whole guard) the saylers in greate multitudes drewe together with cudgels and stones, and assayed with greate fury to take him from us; insomuch that there fell out a great muteny amongst us, that I was enforced to let fly my muskets, though not with intente to kill, because I had no order; but we received blowes with stones and cudgels, and had much to doe to keepe the prisoner. But the captaines of the fleete came up to us, and drewe upon the saylers with greate fury, and banded and slashed them dangerously; by which time the Duke himselfe, with a greate company on horsebacke, came fresh upon them too; where there was 200 swordes drawn, and where the Duke behaved himselfe very nobly and bravely, and drave all the saylers on the porte pointe, and made them all fly on shipborde, wherein many were dangerously hurte, and two killed outright. He retired within the towne againe, and himselfe in person sawe the first mutinere caried with a garde to the gibbet, where he was hanged by the handes of another mutinous sayler, who himselfe was saved for that good office. The other had not died if they had not then mutined, for the Duches had begged his life. Now the next morne, which was Saturday the 23, there came one Jo. Felton (a gentleman borne neere Sudbury in Suffolk) to towne, who laye but three miles from towne the night before, on his journey from London. So soone as he came he repayred to the Duke's lodging, where I had a stronge garde; he went unknowne amongst many, and yet well knowne amongst many (as having beene a liefetenant in the army), into the hall. The Duke having received that morning certain newes that Rochell was relieved, was very jocant and well pleased, and addressed himselfe with all speed to carry newes thereof to the King. Many of his company being

Stamford¹—ye Duke's minyon, that drewe his sworde on felton, wase hanged att Tyburne, ye 25th of Iulye, 1629, for an uproar in London, and not departyng after proclamation. He wase an active, brave, valiant gentlemen, whose p'ts deserved a better ende.

ready on horsebacke, and himselfe coming out of the parlor, Colonel Fryer mette him and saluted him; the Duke also according to his courteous manner saluted him, and lifting himselfe up while Colonel Fryer still stouped; this Felton with a knife reached over the Colonel's shoulder, and stabbed the Duke above the left pappe, cleane through a ribbe. The Duke, pulling the knife himselfe out, cryed with a great oathe, "Traytor, thou hast killed me," and drewe his sworde half out, and so fell downe and never spake worde more. When with a showting shriek everybody withdrewe, and none knewe who killed him; Felton who might have escaped, offered himselfe, saying, "I am the man, why do you not kill me?"—who then had much to do to be saved. . . . The villaine, in respect of my office, was presently committed to me, and I earyed him with my guard to God's House, where three of the Privy Councell came to take his examination; which done, I brought him to our prison, where he remains with a guard upon him."—(From "*The diary of John Rous, of Santon Downham, Suffolk.*" Edited for the Camden Society by Mrs. M. A. E. Green, 1856.)

1 Stamford, with others, among them being many students of the Temple, attempted to rescue a prisoner by force from a guard of constables; and in the riot which followed one officer was killed and several of the gentlemen wounded. A proclamation was issued for the apprehension of the ringleaders—"and on Thursday, at ye Guildhall, was Captain Ashenham (or Ashenhurst) arraigned of murder, and John Stamford (the late Duke's man) as accessary thereunto; as also divers householders in Fleet street for refusing to aid the constables, and abetting the gentlemen. The two first were found guilty, and had judgment of death, and were yesterday in the forenoon executed at Tyburn. Stamford's wife and father made means to the Duchess of Buckingham to move for his life; who answered, she would never open her mouth for murder, for her lord's sake. Then they went to the Queen, who presented their petition to his Majesty; who before he would receive it said—"If it were for Stamford, he would not grant it, because having before tasted of his græce (when he murdered by night a watchman) he had now made so ill use of itt as to be the very motor and first occasioner of all this mischief."—(Postscript of a letter from Mead to Stuteville, July 25, 1629. *Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 2.*)

The Duke when he went to releave Rochel, not havinge mony; bothe to encourage ye comandors, and to furnisch them with necessarys for that expedicion, gaue to ye inferior sorte ye makinge of 40 Baronetts, which they owt of theyre wante sowlde for £150 or £200 apeece; which is ye reason soe manye of inferior ranke bothe in owre country and elsewhere have precedence in honor. Butt a tyme may come, which may be eythor by Parliament, or by his Ma^{tie}, that they not p'forminge ye growndes of ye fyrst institution; as not payinge £1000 for itt, nor hauinge £1000 land yerely rent to mayntayne itt; theyre honor may be buried in ye dust, as ye Duke's wase, verie shortlye aftor ye makinge of those upstarte Baronettes. Nevor wase anie man bettor beloved of 2 Princes then he wase, nor nevor did anie man love a man more than they him; he had (for worldlie happinesse) a fortunate lyfe and an unfortunate deathe. He wase one of ye handsomest menn in ye whole worldle, and wanted not vallor or resolution; of a kinde, liberoll, and free nature and disposition where he affected, and to those that aplied themselves to him, aplawded his actions and wase wholie his creatures; but above all he wase wonderfullie lovinge to all his kindred, advancinge them all to place and dignitie; hauinge ye Kinges affection soe tied unto him as to denie him nothings;—he wase ye greatest subiect

yt Englande evor hadd. Of his contrarie virtues I will
say nothinge. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

A PORTESMOUTH POET ON YE DUKE.¹

Charon—Att Portesmouth Duke I will noe longer staye,
My boate's att hand, and therefore come awaye.

Duke— Who calls great George ?

Charon— 'Tis Charon that commaundes
Thie gwiltie goste to go ; Him noone withstandes.

Duke— But wheathor must I goe ?

Charon— To land at Styx,
From whence thou haste thie stratagemes and trickes.

Duke— Nay—prithee staye, sweete Charon, thou shalt see
If George still liveth all shall come to thee.

Charon—Pisch—come, I say, my boate shall staye for noone,
Thie sweete perfumed sinnes will fill't aloane,
If not, thie titles.

Duke— Nay—prithee staye awhile
That I may Charles a littel moore begwile.

Charon—Pisch—noe I cannot—felton—nake noe delaye
If thou lov'st Charles, then send prowde George awaye.

Duke— Am I of seae and land the great commander
When this poore boate dothe scorne I shoold withstand her ?
Sweete pleasures, honors, titles, fortunes brittel,
Adiew—I haue noe tittle to a tittel.

1 This and the accompanying poems show how strong and bitter was the popular feeling against the Duke of Buckingham at the time of his death, and that these sentiments were far from being confined to the lower orders of society. The first poem without the heading ascribing it to a Portsmouth Poet, has been reprinted from the Sloane MSS. by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, for the Percy Society, in his "Poems and Songs relating to Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his Assassination by John Felton." The next on "Rex and Grex and Dux and Crux" has also been reprinted in the same work, with a few variations from the version here given. The two complets under the heading

IN DUCON BUCKINGAME.

Dux and Crux are of one sownd,
 Dux doth Rex and Grex confound,
 If Crux of Dux myght haue his fill,
 Then Rex with Grex myght woorke theyre will.
 Five subsidies to ten wold turne,
 And Grex would laugh that nowe does moorne.
 O Rex thie Grex doth greivouslie complayne
 That Dux beares Crux, and Crux not Dux agayne.

MY LADYE FFALKLAND ON YE DUKE.

Reader stande still, and looke—loe here I am,
 That wase of late ye myghtie Buckingame.
 God gaue to me my beinge and my breathe;
 Two Kinges theyre favors—but a slaue my deathe.
 And for my fame—I clayme—and do not craue
 That thou wilt beleewe to Kinges before a Knaue.

VOX POPULI.

Let Charles and George doe what they cann,
 Yet George shall die ye deathe of Lamme.¹

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of "Vox Populi" are each derived from different sources. Many of the Satires and Songs against Villiers and his family were never printed, for obvious reasons, but were circulated in MS. from hand to hand, and the more caustic lines often from mouth to mouth in conversation. A variation of the first runs thus :—

"Let Charles and George do what they can,
 The Duke shall die like Doctor Lambe."

1 Lambe was the Duke's physician, probably a quack, and a dabbler in astrology, magic, and the black art. He was supposed to furnish the Duke with love charms, and he had practised on the credulity of the Duke's mother by revelations of the future in a looking glass. By the populace he was detested, and styled "the Duke's devil." His ill reputation affected all connected with him, and many years after his death, Ann Bodenhams, who had

felton¹ live evor, for thou hast brougnt to dust,
 Treason, murther, pryde, and luste.

In Januarie, 1629, the gentelmen of owre Island concluded to goe to London, to petition his Ma^{tie} for moneyes to haue owre castells and fortes some amended, others where most nede requyred, newe erected; and also for to haue 2 places of retrayte, if so wee showld be beaten; Videlicet—Freschwater for owre cattel, and

been his maidservant, and suspected of learning her diabolical art from him, was convicted and executed as a witch at Salisbury. One evening in June, 1628, as he was returning home from the Fortune Theatre, he was discovered and set upon by a mob, who so ill-treated him that he died the next day of the injuries he received. The rabble, while mangling Lambe, expressed their wishes that the Duke his master had been there with him, to be served worse. The perpetrators of the deed escaped, and the authorities failing to discover them, the corporation was threatened with the loss of its charter, and the city eventually fined 1500 marks. A few days after, a bill was taken down from a post in Coleman Street by a constable, and carried to the Lord Mayor, who sent it by the sheriffs to the King. Its contents were ominous—"Who rules the Kingdom? The King. Who rules the King? The Duke. Who rules the Duke? The Devil. Let the Duke look to it, for they intend shortly to use him worse than they did his doctor, and if things be not shortly reformed, they will work a reformation themselves."—"At the sight whereof—his Majesty (he had reason) was much displeased."—(*Mead to Stuteville, June 21 and 22, 1628. Court and Times, Vol. I.*)

1 The couplet beginning "Felton live ever," &c., is the conclusion of a poem of eight lines, thus printed by Mr. Fairholt in his work before quoted.

"ON THE DUKE AND FELTON.

Awake, sad Brittain, and advance at last
 Thy drooping head; let all thy sorrowes past
 Bee drowned, and sunk with their owne teares; and now
 O'er-looke thy foes with a triumphant brow.
 Thy foe, Spaine's agent, Holland's bane, Rome's friend,
 By one victorious hand received his end.
 Live ever, Felton; thou hast turned to dust,
 Treason, ambition, murther, pride, and lust."

ye mayne bodie of owre companies; and Yarmouth for ye bettor sorte of people, where they myght by bote haue intercorse one with ye other; the fortifyinge of which places of retrayt myght be doone by cuttinge of Freschwater Gate; and Yarmouth by ye cuttinge of ye nicke of land betweene ye 2 seaes, with drawe brydges and half moones to secure ye passages. We delivered owre petition to his M^{atie}, which wase well aproved of in all thinges sauinge in owre needles feares of ye ffrench; his Ma^{tie} assuringe us wee neede not haue any doubt of them, as beinge on very good tearmes with his brother of Ffrance; but he refered us and ye p'ticulors in owre petition to ye Councell of Warre, before whom wee weare. The Councell liked owre carrydge very well and gaue us many good wordes, and told us wee weare to fearful. I reply'd—wee weare far from feare, but on ye reporte of so greate preparations in ffrence, wee could doo no lesse than make owre owne weaknes knowne unto them; how owre castells and fortes weare eythor all demolished or else so uncerviseable as not able to defende us, but rathor to invite an enemye; and of what consequense the losse of that Island may be to ye whole kingdome; and as it is now, it is open to all invasion. They tolde us they hearde wee had remooved owre wyfes, children, and goodes. I answered—on my life and reputation, when I came owt of ye Island there

wase not as mutch as a silver spoone remooved; but withall of that theyre Lordeshipes did not assist us in owre just swyte, then certaynely owre wyfes and children woold not staye. They weare glad to heare that theyre information wase not trewe; then they dismissed us till an other time, and what time wee brought ye mapp before ye Lordes; beinge ye Lord Threasuror,¹ my Lord Stuarde,² Conway, and Dorchester;³ where wee shewed them owre desiors to have 2 block-howses bwylt att Sandham, 2 att S' Hellens; Cows, Yarmouth, and Worseley's tower repayred, and Freschwater and Yarmouth to be fortifyed; they approoved it, and demaunded the estimate of ye chardge, which wee told them woold come to 3000£; they desyred the p'ticulors to be brought to my Lord Threasuror, which ye nexte day I delivered unto him. Vid. for blockhowses at Sandham 1000£, with a runninge trench to goe betweene them; 1000£ for 2 like blockhowses to be erected at St. Hellens; 100£ for repayring of Cows, 100£ for Yarmouth Castell, 300£ for Worseley's Tower and Carey's Sconce; for ye fortifinge of Yarmouth to make it a place of

1 Richard, Lord Weston, appointed, 1631, Governor of the Isle of Wight; and 1633 created Earl of Portland.

2 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, appointed Governor of Portsmouth 1609; died 1630.

3 Sir Dudley Carlton, Secretary of State, created Viscount Dorchester July, 1628.

retrayte with cuttinge ye seae, makinge a drawebridge and halfe moone, 250£; ye lyke for Freschwater, 250£. My Lord Threasuror tolde me—that on his honnor wee shoold haue monyes very shortly, it wase his Ma^{tie}'s pleasure, and he woold take all care sudenly to give us content and to have some monyes forthwith, and a good Ingeener to be sent down accordinge to owre desior, and to haue his allowance owt of the exchechor. The gentlemen that went to London for theyr countrey's servise weare—Sir Edward Dennis, Sir William Meux, Captayne Cheke, Mr. Barnabie Leygh, Captayne Hobson, and myselve, Sir John Oglander. We had a promise for payment of owre billet monyes, beinge 8130£ when his Ma^{tie} cowld posibly paye us; and that we shoold haue soom shipes to attend abowt owre Island untill we weare fortified, and that soom of owre owne countrey shoold haue commaund of them, who we sayd woold be moore useful for us then strangors. We left Sir Bevis Thelwell owre agent for us in owre absence, to whom for his greate paynes and love to owre Island wee are all mutch bownd.

1629. April. There wase scarce one fameley in ye whole Island that missed havinge of ye smalle poxe,¹ whereof manye dyed.

1 In another notice of this visitation of small pox, Sir John states that it was brought down from London by young Thomas Urry, of Gatecombe.

Mars and Mors are of a sownd,
And Mors neare Mars is fownd.

Itt grieved my harte to see ye pouertie¹ and complaynte of owre poore Iland, April, 1629; noe monyes stur-inge, littel markett, a small assemblye of ye gentlemen, less of ye fermors and yeomandrie. Owre ordinarie downe for wante of companie, littel resort to owre lecture, and ye coomley visage and wonted carridge of itt cleane altored; for in Quene Elizabeth's tyme it wase otherwyse,—money wase as plentiful in yeomens purses as nowe in ye beste of ye genterye, and all ye genterye full of monyes and owt of debt; ye markett full, commodities ventinge themselves att moste hygh rate pryses, and mem of warr att ye Cows whych gaue greate rates for owre commodities, and exchanged other goode ones with us. If you had anything to sell you shoold not haue needed to haue looked for a chapman, for you coold not almoste aske butt haue; all thinges weare exported and imported att your harte's desior; youre tenantes rych, and a bargayne

1 From a MS. quoted by Tooke (*History of Prices*), it seems that poverty and the decay of trade at this time were not confined to the Island, but gave rise to complaints in all parts of the kingdom. "England never was generally so poor since I was born as it is at this present; inasmuch that all complain they cannot receive their rents, yet there is plenty of all things but money, which is so scant that country people offer corn, or cattle, or whatsoever else they have in lieu of rent; and corn is at so easy rates as I never knew it, at 20 pence a bushel, barley at 9 pence, and yet no quantity will be taken at that price."

could not stand att anye rate; ye State wase well ordered; wee had in a good mannor warres with Spayne, and peeace with ffrance; and ye Lowe Counterymen weare owre servantes, not owre maystors; then itt wase *Insula fortunata*, nowe—*Infortunata*.

1631. Jany. 3. Thos. Urry wase buried att Thorley in ye midle of ye church.¹ There wase a greate funerol; Sir William Lyslye, Sir Robert Dyllington, Sir John Leygh—the sonn of Mr. Barnabye Leygh, weare there; manye gentlemen, moost of ye clergie, and all ye fermors weare there. Mr. Pryce² of Calberon (ye honest) preached; his texte wase, “All men must dye, and aftor deth cometh judgement.” Hee wase aged 84 yeres; his last wyfe my neare kynswoman.

1631. Aug. 2. Kinge Charles came to Portesmouth to see his shipes in ye harbor. And my Lord Threas-

1 In the old church at Thorley is a monumental tablet with this inscription:

“Thomas Urry, gent, obit December 25, 1631.
The poore man's comfort, and ye stranger's friend,
A man of godlie life—then judge his end.
This stone can tell what care he had to goe
Unto his mother earth, and father too.
His aged years almost were twelve times seven,
He's called to keep his Christmas nowe in heaven.”

2 On a brass in three pieces, now fixed to the south wall of the chancel of Calbourne Church, is the following inscription—“Abiit non obiit, Præiit non Periiit. Here lyeth buried the body of Mr. Arthur Price who was rector of this parish 22 years, and died 26th October, 1638, being aged 59 yeares. For whose pious memorie Jane, his deare wife, caused this memoriall.” Arms—quarterly, first and fourth, a chevron embattled between 3 spear heads; second and third, 3 cocks proper, 2 and 1.

uror,¹ Captayne of owre Island, sent for mee to meete him on y^t daye also att Portesmouth. Ye Kinge laye att Gode's howse one nyght, and ye next daye beinge ye 3rd of Awgust, when ye Kinge wase sett to dinner, my Lord Threasuror tooke his leave of his Ma^{tie}, and came for ye Isle of Wyght. He had in his companie, Vicount Conway,² My Lord Cottington,³ Chauncelour

1 Sir Richard Weston, Lord Weston of Neyland. He was the son and heir of Sir Jerome Weston, Kt., of Roxwell, Essex. After some years spent in the study of the law and in foreign travel, he attached himself to the Court, and in 1621 was sent, with Sir E. Conway, to Brussels, to treat with the Spanish and Imperial Ministers for the restitution of the Palatinate. On his return he was made a Privy Councillor, and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer; and in 1624 was appointed Treasurer during the King's pleasure. In April, 1628, he was created Baron Weston, of Neyland; and in July following, on the compulsory retirement of the Earl of Marlborough, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord High Treasurer. Three years after, he was made Knight of the Garter, and Governor of the Isle of Wight. In the early part of his career he was very popular; but after his elevation to the peerage his haughtiness and ostentation grew so unbearable, that, with the exception of Laud, he was more hated by all classes than any man in the kingdom. To quote Clarendon, "He had so vehement a desire to be the sole favourite, that he had no relish of the power he had, and every day discovered some infirmities in him, which being before known to few, and not taken notice of, did now expose him both to public reproach and to private animosities. His wife and all his daughters were declared of the Romish religion; and though himself and his son sometimes went to church, he was never thought to have zeal for it. All the honours the King conferred upon him could not make him think himself great enough, nor could all the King's bounties nor his own accessions raise a fortune to his heir; but after six or eight years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur and trouble that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, and rather consumed than enjoyed; without any sense of delight in so great prosperity, but with the agony that it was no greater, he died unlamented by any." The Earl died in March, 1634, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral, where a fine recumbent statue in bronze still remains to his memory.

2 Edward, second Viscount Conway.

3 Francis Cottington, created Lord Cottington of Hanworth, Middlesex,

of ye Excheccor, and ye Lord of Mount Norris,¹ Sir Kelloum Digby, Sir Walter Stuarde, ye Kinge's kinsman, Sir Nicholas Foskewe, Sir William Uvedale, Threasuror above ye stayres to his Ma^{tie}, Sir Rychard Titchbourne, Mr. Gage of Sussex, Coronels Fryor, Hacklet, and Farrer, Captayne Kercke, Sir Bevis Thelwel, Sir Henry Maynowringe, Captaynes Mason,² and Brette,³ Mr. Maynowringe; besydes manie other knyghtes and gentelmen of quallitie, ye totoll amountinge to 300 horse. He had ye Kinge's pinnice to bringe him over, and one of ye Whelpes⁴ to wayght on him. I browght him aboard ye pinnice, and then I left him and tooke a small boate becawse I would be over before him, to haue all

July, 1631; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer. He had been Clerk of the Council in the reign of James I., and Secretary to Charles I. when Prince of Wales. He was made a Baronet in 1623, and was afterwards sent as Ambassador to Spain, where he resided for some years. He supported the King's party during the Civil Wars, but after the ruin of the royal cause he went into exile, and died at Valladolid in 1653.

1 Sir Francis Annesley, created Baron Mount Norris, Co. Armagh, Feb., 1628, and afterwards Viscount Valentia. He was Vice-Treasurer and Secretary of State in Ireland.

2 Paymaster to the Forces. It was in his house that the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated.

3 See note page 30.

4 The "Whelps," or fully, "the Lion's Whelps," were a kind of sloop, then recently added to the navy, being built in 1627 for the expedition to Rochelle. There were ten of them altogether, each armed with 14 or 16 guns of light calibre, and manned with about 70 men. In the return from Rochelle, two of them were lost at sea, and they were never afterwards all in commission at the same time. The "Lion" herself was a 40-gun ship with a crew of 200 men.

things in readinesse before his comminge. Sir Bevis Thelwel wase in ye small boate with me, and my Lord of Mount Norris wase a comminge, but there we escaped a greate dawnger; for wee beinge before, they salutinge his Honnor contrarie to theyre promise (as not to shoote until ye Kinge went) ye shott fell thicke abowte owre boate, and manie escaped tearinge her in pieces verie narrowlie. His Honnor came ashore att Ride, and from thence I led him through Whitfield and Bradinge to Sandham Castell; where he stayed an hower, and sawe ye Engineers stake owt ye forme of a sconce there to be erected. And from thence I led him to ye topp of Bradinge Downe, and soe to Nuport, where ye Maior and Aldermen mett him at Coppyns Bridge, and ye towne made a gard of musketteers and corselettes, and soe conveyed him up to Mr. James his howse, where he layde. Att ye entrance of ye doore, ye schoolemaystor of ye Free Schoole mett him with all his schollars, and presented him with a speach by one of his schollars (Mr. Bacon's sonn), att whych speach his Lordship wase well pleased, and gave ye bwoye £5; and received a petition from ye schoolemaystor (beforehand by me prepayred) for his Ma^{tie}'s grawnt of 200 acors to be enclosed owt of ye flörrest to be to ye schoole, for her bettor mayntenance, whych his Lordship promised to effect. All ye gentlemen sent him in

provisions, soe that he kept a most bowntifull howse; and every meale he woold drinke his Ma^{tie's} and ye Queene's helth, and I woold begin his helth to my Lord Cottington; and one meale my Lord Cottington pleadging mee, retourned ye helth to Sir Edward Dennis; and tolde him itt wase a helth to owre Governour; whereupon my Lord Threasuror replied—that he wase like his dogge Captayne, barking for his maystor; (whych wase a spanioll y^t my Lord Cottington had loste at Sandam runninge awaye on ye reporte of ye ordinaunce), whych dogge my Lord mutch affected, as havinge beene twyce in Spayne with him. On ye 4th of Awgust he went to Caresbrooke Castell, and from thence to ye topp of ye hill next to Freschwater, and there saw all ye countrey, and Yarmouth, wheathor he determined to goe; but beinge ill of ye stone, shortened his journey and went noe furthor, but retourned agayne; and every P'risch as he came through rang theyre belles, and ye people gaue acclamations of welcome, whych he tooke very well. The 5th of Awgust he dined betymes, and went after dinner to Cows Castell, and theyre had ye pinnice to carry him, and one of ye Whelpes to attend him. He had ye ordinaunce of ye Castell 3 tymes shott of, and all ye shipes saluted him. He landed att Tychfield, and this I maye truly saye—both in comminge, goinge, and

stayinge, he receaved all ye honnor and contentment that this Island could possibly give him. The littel bwoyes skirmished before him, to whom he gave £5, and soe much also to ye poore, besydes much of ye remaynes of his provisions. He wase entertayned att his landinge by ye whole gentry of ye countrey, who wayghted upon him duringe his staye, and till he went aboorde agayne. Att his goinge he commaunded mee in his name to thanke all those that sent him in provisions, not knowinge them himselve; and tolde us he woold leave nowe in my handes £1000 towards ye payment of ye billett money due to us, and paye us all ye remaynes by Christmas nexte; and that he woold do any good he could for ye publicke good of ye Island, and also to every man in p'ticular. He went awaye well pleased, and while he wase at Cows, a packett came to him from his Ma^{tie}, commaundinge him to Coourt; whereupon he tolde mee that wee shoold not come to Winchester to meete him, till he sent us woord, becawse his retourne wase uncertayne. I never sawe a bravor companie, nor a greator entertaynement in my lyfe. He had sent him in by ye countrey—a hogshed of sacke, claret, and whitewyne; a fat ox, fisch of all sortes, pewettes, gullles, rabbitts, pigions, fleasantes, partrydges, chicken, &c. Never wase anye Captayne of ye Island bravor entertayned, or nobler used and respected

by ye countrey; and wee live in expectation of ye lyke from him.

My Lord Thresuror Weston at his beinge in ye Island ye 4th of August, 1631; I puttinge of him in mynd of the decaye of ye Kinge's woodes, as nowe beinge sowlde in fee ferme, they myght lawfully cutt it, as also ye parke; and furthor informed him how necessarie ye parke and forrest has beene to continue still unto ye command; he made me no greate overtures of his intentions, but on ye 16th of August followinge he sent me a lettor post, that I shoold command ye bwyors of wood in ye parke to forbear to fell any; untill his Ma^{tie} weare provided from thence of wood and tymber for ye newe fortes intended to be bwylt and for repayre of ye owld. I obeyed his commaunds, but it seemeth to me y^t he hath an intent to haue ye parke bowght in agayne, otherwayes to hindor ye felling of all; for 100 tonnes beinge ye moost they can use abowt ye fortes, and it woold also at bettor rates be browght owt of the Newe Forrest: time will discover his furthor intentions.

Sandam Forte. The fourth of July, 1632, my Lord Threasuror (Weston) sent downe to mee 2 Engineers, one Mr. Rudd and Mr. Heath for ye bwyldinge of a fforte at Sandam. God send itt good success, whych I doubt. Mr. Thomas Rudd to be ye Engineer, and Mr. Thomas

Heath to be ye maystor woorkeman. The 5th of July, 1632, my Lord Threasuror sent down 500£ to myselve and Sir Edward Dennys, to sett forward ye fforte, which Rudd placed in that place where nowe itt is. My Lord Wimbledon came downe to see itt on ye 8th of Awgust, 1632, and liked itt well. This Rudd and Heath weare men who had bene longe employed by ye States of Holland in makinge of ffortes, and other fortifications. Heath had made that fforte 3 yeres before at Hawitch in Suffolk; Rudd wase chefe Ingineer att ye Isle of Rez; both very able men; but I am afrayed with all theyre skill they will be deceaved in this fforte, in which I conceive they have comitted 2 errors; ye one in placinge of itt so nere the seae; ye other in not carringe theyre foundation deapor, which in time may be ye ruine of ye woorke.

When I bwylt this—I lost my sonn,¹
And raysinge this, myselve undone.

Mr. Rychard Cooke, a brave Commander, wase ye fyrst Captayne of Sandham Castell; and Brutus Bucke, ye sonn of Francis, wase ye last; for I tooke it downe November, 1631, when it had stooode 112 yeres.

1627. July 16. I gave Tobbye² ye commaund of

1 His eldest son, George, who died at Caen, July 11, 1632, aged 23 years.

2 On the south side of Brading Church, adjoining the Oglander Chapel, on

Sandam Castell in Bucke's abscens; and he is to have 2s. a daye for his entertaynment and paynes.

1632. When ye forte at Sandam wase bwylyt, I putt in my owld clerke, Tobye Kempe, to be clerke of ye checke, and allowed him 2s. per diem for to keepe ye bookes of accomptes.

1647. Certayne passages acted by Coronel Hammon, owre Captayne, ye gentlemen of ye Island, and myselve; since ye Kinge's cominge into ye Island; wrytten by mee on Tuesdaye morninge ye 16th of November, 1647. J.O.

Sondaye morninge, att churche I heard a rumour that ye Kinge wase that nyght,¹ beinge ye 14th of

a raised or altar tomb, is this inscription, in large capital letters—"Here lyeth the bodye of Peter Bryers Butler, and of Mr. Tobye Kemp, clarke to S. John Oglander, of Nunwell, Knight, 1637."

1 "We all went over that night to the Cows. In the morning his Majesty went with the Governour to Carisbroke, and was met in the way by divers gentlemen of the Island; from whom we learnt that we were more fortunate than we were aware of; for the whole Island was unanimously for the King, except the governours of the castles, and Hammond's captains; that there were but twelve old men in the castle, and that they had served under the Earl of Portland, and were all well affected; that Hammond might be easily gained, if not more easily forced, the castle being day and night full of loyal subjects, and servants of his Majesty; and his Majesty having daily liberty to ride abroad, might chuse his own time of quitting the Island."—(*Memoirs of Sir John Berkeley*). The King, with Hammond, Capt. Baskett, Captain of Cowes Castle, Mr. Legge, J. Ashburnham, and Sir J. Berkeley, landed at Cowes from Tichfield House on Saturday afternoon, November 13; and after passing the night at an alehouse in the town; Cowes Castle then being used as a prison, arrived the next morning at Carisbrooke Castle.

Nouember, landed at Cows. I confesse I could not beleeeve itt, but att evening prayor ye same daye Sir Robert Dyllington sent his servant to mee to informe mee of his Ma^{ties} cominge into ye Island, and that owre Gouvernor Coronel Hammon¹ commaunded mee and my sonn (as he had done to all ye gentlemen of ye Island) to meete him att Nuport ye nexte daye, beinge Mondaye, by nine in ye morninge. Trewly this newes trobled mee very mutch; but on Mondaye morninge I went to Nuport, where I found most of ye gentlemen of

1 Col. Robert Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, 1647-1649, was the son of Robert Hammond, of Chertsey, Surrey, and nephew of the learned Dr. Henry Hammond, Chaplain to the King. His father's sister, Jane, was the wife of Sir John Dingley, of Wolverton, Isle of Wight. He served on the side of the Parliament as captain and major, under Col. Massey, at the siege of Gloucester, where he killed a Major Gray in a duel, for giving him the lie; took part in the two battles of Newbury, in the first of which he was wounded; was wounded again at Bristol, 1645, where he greatly distinguished himself; and was taken prisoner at Basing House, a day or two previous to its capture by Cromwell, in October, 1645. Some time before this he had risen to the rank of Colonel; and on hearing of his capture, Cromwell wrote to the Marquis of Winchester, stating that "if any wrong or violence were offered to these men [Colonel Hammond and Major King, who was taken prisoner with him], the best in the house should not obtain quarter." At the downfall of Basing, he was sent by Cromwell to give an account of his success to the House of Commons, in company with Hugh Peters; and the House, as a compensation for his losses by being taken prisoner, awarded him £200. In September, 1647, by an ordinance of both Houses, he was appointed Captain and Governor of the Isle of Wight, and all forts and places of strength therein. He married a daughter of John Hampden; and another of his uncles, Thomas Hammond, was Lieut.-General of the Ordnance for the Parliament, and afterwards one of the regicides. Hammond's tenure of office as Governor of the Island was brief, lasting scarcely two years. He eventually was appointed a Commissioner in Ireland, and died there in October, 1654.

ye Island; and not longe after Hammon came, when hee made a shorte speach to us, whych, as well as my olde memorie will give me leafe, wase thus, or to this pourpose—"Gentlemen, I beleewe itt wase as straunge to you as to mee, to heare of his Ma^{tie's} cominge into this Island. Hee informs mee necessitie browght him hithor, and theyre weare a sorte of people neare Hampton Coorte (from whence hee came) that had voted, and weare resolved to murther him (or woordes to that effect); and therefore soe privately, he wase forced to come awaye; and soe to thruste himselfe on this Island, hopinge to bee here secure. And nowe gentlemen, seeinge hee is come amongst us, itt is all owre dewties to preserve his persone, and to prevente all cominges over into owre Island. I haue alreadie stoped all passages in owre Island except three (Ride, Cows, and Yarmouth), and att them haue appoynted gardes. Nowe I must desior all you to preserue peace and unitie in this Island as mutch as you can; I heare there are soome sutch persones as his Ma^{tie} feared, but I hope bettor; but to prevent itt, I woold give you these cautiones. If you see or heare of anye people in anye greate number gathored togeathor, whatsoeuor bee theyre pretence; I woold haue you dissipate them, or timely notice given to mee of itt; alsoe if there bee anye of those formerlye spoken of, sutch as his Ma^{tie}

fears, that shall offer to come into this Island, you must doe your endeavors to suppress them; and all thinges for ye preservacion of his Ma^{tie's} persone. And to this ende I shall desior all ye Captaynes to come and renewe theyr Commisions, that they may bee ye better authorised thereunto: and lastly I muste tell you I haue sent an Expres¹ to P^rliament to signifye his Ma^{tie's} being heere, and as soone as I receave anye awnsor I shall acquaynt you with itt." After this speach Sir Robert Dyllington mooved ye Coronel to knowe weathor ye gentlemen myght not aftor dynner goe up to his Ma^{tie} to expres theyre dewties to him. The Coronel awnsored -- "Yes by all meanes, itt would be a fit tyme when ye King had dined; and truely I woold invite you all to dinner, had I anie entortaynment; but truely I want extreamly fowle for his Ma^{tie}," intimatinge thereby that he wanted ye gentlemen theyre assistance; whereupon I and others promised him to send in to him what wee

1 In answer to this "Express," Hammond received the thanks of the Parliament, and a reward of £1000; besides the grant of an annuity of £500 for himself and his heirs. He was also instructed to appoint a sufficient guard for the security of the King's person, and to prevent his departure from the Island, except by the orders of both Houses; to see that no persons who had been in arms against the Parliament came into or remained in the Island during the King's residence there, unless they were inhabitants of the Isle, and had compounded with the Parliament; and that no person who had served in the war against the Parliament came into the King's presence, or into any fort or castle in the Island, although he was an inhabitant, and had compounded with the Parliament. The House also voted £5000 "for his Majesty's present necessities and accommodation," and £10 daily for his table.

had; soe he thanked us, and retourned to ye Castle to his Ma^{tie}. Nowe, when wee had dined, wee all wente up to Caresbrooke Castell, where wee had not staid above halfe an hower but his Ma^{tie} came to us; and aftor he had given everye man his hande to kisse, he made this speach, but not in these woordes, but as well as my memorie will give mee leafe, to this effect—
“Gentlemen, I muste informe you that for ye preservation of my life, I wase forced from Hampton Coorte; for theyre weare a people called Levelors, that had bothe voted and resolved of my dethe; soe that I could noe longer dwel there in safetie; and desioringe to bee somewhat secure, till soom happye accomodacion maye be mayde betweene mee and my P^rliament, I haue putt myselve in this place; for I desior not a drop moore of Christian bloude shoulde bee spilt, neythor doo I desior to bee chargeable to anye of you; I shall not desior soe mutch as a capon from anye of you, my resolution in cominge heare beinge but to bee secured till there maye bee soom happye accomodacion mayde.”
Aftor this, he cawsed Mr. Legge,¹ one of his servants,

1 “Honest Will Legge, the faithfullest servant that any prince ever had,” was son of Edward Legge, Vice-President of Munster. In his youth he served as a volunteer under Gustavus Adolphus, and Prince Maurice of Orange; and on his return to England, was appointed Keeper of the King’s Wardrobe, and soon after, Groom of the Bedchamber. His stay in the Isle of Wight with the King was brief. In a week or two after his arrival, the Parliamentary troops in the Island were strongly reinforced, and orders were sent to Ham-

to reade a kinde of remonstrance, whych itt seemeth he left at Hampton Coorte when he wente thence; but I shall forbear wryghtinge of that, itt beinge in printe. Mr. Legge demaunded of mee—"What if a greater number of these Levelors shoold come into owre Island then wee weare able to resist? What coorse could then be taken for his Ma^{tie} his preservacion?" I awnsored—Noone that I knewe, but to haue a boate readie to convey him unto ye maynlande. These weare all ye passages on that daye; and on ye Thursdays followinge itt pleased his Ma^{tie} to come to my howse att Nunwell; as much unexpected by mee, as his cominge into ye Island.

When wee came ye Mondays to Caresbrooke Castell, his Ma^{tie} was then busye in wryghting those propositiones nowe in printe, whych ye nexte daye he sent to ye P^rliament, and I hope will be accepted.

mond to dismiss all the King's servants who had been in attendance on him at Oxford. Legge, with Ashburnham and Berkeley, retired to Newport; and after narrowly escaping being implicated in the "mutiny" raised there by Captain Burley, was, by the Governor's command, conveyed on shipboard and sent out of the Island. After the death of the King, Legge was accused of high treason, and imprisoned at Bristol, and subsequently in Arundel Castle, but was released through the influence of the speaker Lenthall. This service he repaid by procuring a pardon for Lenthall at the Restoration, who as an acknowledgment left Legge a legacy. He fought in the battle of Worcester, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner; and only saved his life by escaping from Coventry gaol in his wife's clothes. He was burgess for Southampton in the "Pension Parliament" of Chas. II., and died in 1672. His eldest son, George, was appointed Governor of Portsmouth in 1673, and in 1682 was elevated to the peerage with the title of Lord Dartmouth.

His Ma^{tie's} farewell speach unto ye Lordes Commisioners att Nuport, November ye 27th, 1648.¹

The Commisioners cominge to take theyre leafe of his Ma^{tie}, hee spoke as followes:—"My Lordes, you are come to take your leafe of me, and I beleewe wee shall scarcely evor see one another agayne; but God's will be done; I thank God I haue made my peace with him, and shal not feare whatsoevor hee shal bee pleased to suffer men to do unto mee. You cannot but knowe that in my fall and ruine you see your owne, and that also neer unto you; I praye God send you bettor fryndes then I haue found.

I am fully informed of ye whoole carridge of ye plot agaynst mee and mine; and nothings soe mutch afflictes mee as ye feelinge I haue of ye suferinges of my subiectes, and ye miseries y^t hang over my three kingdomes, drawn upon them by those whoe, upon pretenses of goode, violentlie pursue theyre owne interestes and endes."

His Ma^{tie} delivored these wordes with mutch

1 This speech was spoken at the conclusion of the so-called Treaty of Newport; the negociations of which lasted from October 2 to November 27, 1648. Two days after the latter date, the King was seized by the army and conveyed to Hurst Castle. The Commissioners were fifteen in number, the Earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, Middlesex, Salisbury, and Lord Viscount Say and Sele, representing the Lords; and Lord Wenman, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Sir J. Potts, Sir Harry Vane, junior, Denzil Hollis, Wm. Pierrepont, John Crewe, Saml. Browne, J. Glynn, Recorder of London, and John Bulkeley, Esqs., members of the House of Commons.

chearfulnesse and with a serene cowntenance, and carridge free from anie disturbance; and thus hee p'rted with ye Lordes and Commisioners, leavinge manie tendor impressiones, if not in them, it in ye other hearors.

A NOATE OF YE GENTLEMEN AND KNIGHTES THAT HAUE
BEENE OF LATE DAYES INHABITANTES OF YE ILE OF
WYGHTE.

[*Among the MSS. of Sir J. Oglander are many notices of manors and families of older date than those classed under this heading, and the most important of them are here inserted as their most fitting place.*]

YAVERLAND.

German Rychardes wase ye fyrst of yt famely that came into owre Island in Queene Marie's reynge; he wase a Welschman and servant to ye Earl of Lincolne, Lord Admiroll, whoe gave him ye Vice-Admiroltie of ye Island. He maryed a widdowe of ye Ryces; lived att Bradinge, in ye howse on ye sowth side of ye church; kept a brewhowse theyre, and by ventynge of ye beare to shipes at St. Hellens (which wase then as Cows is now) grewe rych, and pourchased Yaverland of one Hyde Cotsale and others, on whom ye ryght

then wase; lived honestlye, and dyed well; leavinge three sonnes and four dawghtors; one dawghtor maryed to Mr. Dennis, another to Mr. Wryght¹ of East Meane (Hanberry of Berryton beinge a coheir of Wryght); an other to Sturgis, and ye other to Mr. Brenne, ye maddest best companion, but somewhat deboyst, that evor I knewe.

MERSTON.

These Chekes (or in awntient tymes Cheekehills) came owt of ye howse of Motston: this Edward Cheke now livinge, maryed 3 wyfes, one—the dawghtor of Mr. Thomas Dennys; Elinor (by whom he had all his children) wase ye daughter of Sir William Oglander; Ann, ye last, wase a Percivall of Somersetshyre, and ye widdowe of one Parsons, a common attowrneye. He wase a braue, noble gentleman, a good seaman and fellowe; he had a fayre estate, but an ill howsband and sowld mutch; he bwylyt ye newe howse in his seconde wyfe's time; Sir John Oglander gave him moste of ye timbor yt bwylyt itt. He had by his seconde wyfe five sonnes—John yt dyed in ye warres in ye Low Countereyes; Henry that dyed in ye Isle of Rez; Edward, ye seconde sonn, maryed Grace, ye dawghtor of William

1 The last descendant of the Richards family bequeathed Yaverland to a Rev. Mr. Wright, and the estate continued with his successors till the death of J. A. Wright, Esq., of Crowsley Park, Oxford, in 1822.

Broade, a shopkeper of Newport; Francis, his dawghtor, dyed at schoole at Salisbury.

APSE.

Mr. Baskett came into owre Island in Henry ye 8th reygne, beinge a younger brother of an awntient famely in Dorsetshyre. They bowght Bangborne and there fyrst seated themselves, and exchanged it with Ryce for his lease of Apse. Rychard, ye fathor of this Rychard now livinge, was a proper, honest, active gentleman; he bought Apse and Wroxall in fee fferme of my Lord of Holdernessee,¹ to whom ye King had geven it; which wase his undoinge, he beinge in debt before, and I wisch his sonn may recover it. His first wyfe wase ye dawghtor of Mr. Thos. Dennys, by whom he had one dawghtor, fyrst maryed to Rychard, the sonn of William Broad of Nuport; her seconde howsband wase Barnabye, ye 3rd sonn of Mr. Barnabye Leygh of Northcoourt; his seconde wyfe wase a Cotton, by whome he had 2 sonnes and 4 dawghtors.

BANGBORNE.

The fyrst of ye Ryces came as a servingman with Sir James Worseleye into owre Island, and by his meanes procured him a lease of ye fferme of Apse, whych did belong to ye Abbeye of Christchurch, which they after-

¹ John Ramsay, Viscount Haddington, and Earl of Holderness, the first and last holder of these titles, died without issue, 1625.

wardes exchanged with ye Basketts, of Bangborne; they haue alwayes beene good honest men, and in ye faschion betweene a ffermor and a gentelman.

STENBURYE.

The de Haynoes weare Lords of Stenbury, anno 1488, when ye ffrench had taken ye Island and beseyghed Caresbroke Castle.¹ One Petrus de Heynoe came to Sir Hugh Tyrell, then Captayne of ye Island, and tolde him he woold undertake with his sillver bowe to kill ye Commaunder of ye Ffrench takinge his time, for he had observed him how nyghtes and morninges he came neare ye Castle; which on leave he killed owt of a loopehole on ye west syde of ye Castle, and by that meanes browght ye ffrench to a composition to take 1000 markes to be begone, and to doe no furthor harme; on which embassage one of ye Oglanders wase employed and effected it. How this famely came to be extinct I knowe not, but it came to Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, whoe sowlde it to Mr. Thomas Worseleye, and Ratcliff² marryed ye dawghtor and heyre of Anthony Powndes.

1 In 1377, when the towns of Newport, Francheville, and Yarmouth were sacked and burnt, and an unsuccessful attack made upon Southampton, Carisbrooke Castle alone held out, and repulsed the invaders, who lost many men in an ambuscade.

2 Henry Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, married Honora, daughter and heiress of Anthony Pounds. He died 1593.

WOLVERTON, KNYGHTON, APLEDERCOMBE, ETC.

Hackett hath bene a awntient and woorshipful famely in owre Island; they lived at Wolverton in Bynbridge, and sometimes at Knyghton. They had (aftor it wase taken from ye Abbottes of Montes Burgii) Apledercombe and Weeke, which Leygh had by matchinge with his dawghtor and heyre, and Woorseleye by matchinge with ye dawghtor and heyre of Leygh.

CLATTERFORDE.

At Clatterforde liveth one James Rookley, a member of that awntient howse; this man hath lived theyre, and his awncestors inoyed that smal thinge he is nowe theyre possessed of evor since Edward ye fyrst's reygne; as may appeare by a dede from Isabella de Fortibus to his awncestor.

OSBERON.

Lyvibon hath bene an awntient name in owre Island. Thos. bwylt ye newe house at Osberon, which his sonn solde to Captayne Mann, and hath bene ye ruine of that howse; soome bwyldeth and soome destroyeth. The owld man Thomas Livibone (or as soom imagine, de la bone Isle) wase an honest able gentleman.

WHIPINGAME.

The Cheke-hills, or Cheke-hulls, from ye place of theyre aboade, as beinge on a hill, as one woold say Cheke of ye Hill. This wase a verie awntient famelye.

Theyre habitation in Henrye ye 3rd reygne wase at Whippingame, but there weare manie famelyes of ye name,¹ and I verilye conceive these Chekes nowe livinge amongst us are linioll descended from these Chekehills, and eythor by marridge or pourchase came by Motston, where theyre awntient seat as Chekes is. For aftor Glamorgan left Motston, whoe wase ye awntient honnor of it, I finde ye Chekes immediately to succeed them; as Cheke of Merstone, and Sir Thomas Cheke of Motston, in Henry ye 8th reygne; and as for Boutteville in Northamptonshyre, he came owt of this Island as one of ye awntient Chekehills, and matched with ye dawghtor and heyre of Boutteville and tooke that name, but continueth his own coate; which coate Cheke givinge induceth mee to beleewe they come from these Chekehills. But Thomas Cheke, a lewde sonn of a discrete fathor, sowlde Motston to Mr. Dylington, 1623, and soe mutch for both these famelyes, both of ye Chekehills, and Cheke² of Motston, and Cheke of Merstone; and Sir Thomas Cheke³ of Essex.

1 In the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 5th Edward II., appears—"Juliana, the wife of Hugh de Chighull, Wacklonde, one messuage, and sixty acres of land and pasture."

2 Sir John Cheke, the reviver and Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and tutor to King Edward VI., was a member of this family. He was born at Cambridge in 1514; his sister, Mary, was the first wife of his pupil, Cecil, Lord Burghley.

3 Grandson of Sir John Cheke; Knighted by James I. He purchased the estate of Pyrgo, near Romford, in Essex, and died 1659. His eldest son, Col. Cheke, was Lieutenant of the Tower in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

WOTTON.

Sir John Lislle¹ of Woditon in the Isle of Wyght, nowe caled Wotton, wase ye last of ye linioll stem of that honorable famely of the de Lislies or de Insula, takeing theyre name from ye place of theyre aboad (after the Conquest) in this Island. This Sir John de Insula lived and dyed in Henry ye 8th rayne; he had only one dawghtor, which he maryed to Sir Roger Kingston a courtior, and had a good place about ye Kinge. Sir Roger Kingston and his wyfe both died before Sir John Lislle, levinge but one dawghtor named Marie; this Marie beinge one of ye greatest matches then in England greate swyte wase made for her, as beinge heyre to Lisle and Kingston bothe. Whereupon Sir John Lislle desiringe ye continuance of his name and famely, and hauinge at that time one Thomas Lislle wayghtinge on him, beinge 3rd sonn of Lislle of Keinton, a place neare Thruxon, where in ye winter time, Sir

1 Sir John Lisle was Sheriff of Hampshire in 1506. In an inquisition taken in the latter part of the XV. century, the possessions of Sir John Lisle in Hampshire and Wiltshire were—the bailiwick of Chute Forest; the Manors of Chute, Holt, Wodyton, Shenkeling, Shorewell, Rewe, Bonchurch, Appuldinford, Blackpan, Briddelsford, Mottestone, Underclyffe, Bathingbourne, Hartingshott, Chalcroft, Rowde, and Mannesbridge; Messuages at Bradford, Wodehouse, Charleton, Kinge's Enham, and Knight's Enham; the Manor and Advowson of Throkeston, and the Advowson of Chumyton. Mansbridge is in the parish of South Stoueham, Hants; and though somewhat disguised by the quaint orthography, the names of the manors in the Isle of Wight may readily be recognised.

John Lislie commonly lived (this Lislie of Keinton wase sertaynely of ye same howse and famely, but descended owt of the same longe before, and ye name of cosons only remayned), Sir John Lislie to avoyd sutors and for ye reasons abovesayd married this Marie Kingston to Mr. Thomas Lislie, a young gentleman, 3rd brother and of the same famely of the de Insulas, then wayghtinge on him. The eldor brother of this Thomas had butt one dawghtor, who one Rogiors of Cannington in Somersetshyre married, and had by her Keinton Parke and Nettlestone, and divors other landes in ye Isle of Wyght; which Rogiors the sonn sowld as he did Parke and Nettlestone to my fathor. Lancelott, the second brother, lived as an officer att ye Abbie of Quarr. Thomas Lislie wase nowe Knighted, but hauinge no child by his wyfe, she beinge fayre, butt weake and sillie, Sir John Lislie still livinge and doubtinge least ye famely wouold be extinct, dyed, and gave in his will, Woditon and those landes nowe in the occupation of Sir William Lislie, nowe honnor of Woditon, to Lancelott Lislie, ye second brother of Sir Thomas Lislie, and to issue, if Sir Thomas and Marie his wyfe showld die without issue. Sir John wase very tendor of conscience, for as on ye one syde he desioered to rayse his name, so he wase loft to doe an unjust act, to take from ye heyres generoll; for Philpott married one of ye awntes

of Sir John Lislíe, and — another, theye beinge the 2 coheyres. Philpott had children, ye other Mr. — had only 2 dawghtors, which one Mr. Samberon married one, and Mr. Dennis married the other; and they 2 had butt as mutch as Philpott, by which you may see the greatnes of Sir John Lislíe's estate. For Sir Edward Dennis at this time hath no landes but sutch as by that match he had of Sir John Lislíe's, besydes mutch that they have since sowld. Sir John Lislíe died, and wase buryed at Thruxon.¹ Marie Kingston, or Kingson, dyed, by whose death all Kingson's estate descended to ye Kíng James. Aftor the dethe of Sir Thomas, who lived not long aftor, Sir John Lislíe's estate wase rent in divors peeces. Lancelott Lislíe had Woditon by will of Sir John Lislíe, and that land they nowe holde. Philpott had ye moyitie of ye remaynder, with ye awntient howse Thruxon. Dennis and Samberon had ye other moyitie betwene them, as comminge from 2 sistors. Lancelott Lislíe had butt one dawghtor, married to Rogiers of Cannington, ye 3rd sonn wase Sir Thomas. Lancelott had for his eldest sonn, Thomas; Thomas had for his eldest sonn, Anthonie; Anthonie had Sir William, now livinge; Sir William hath John. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

¹ Thruxton, a parish in Hampshire, near Andover. In the church is a fine brass with canopy of John, Lord Lisle, 1407.

BRIDLESFORD.

Thomas Lislie, brother to Anthony, and unkill to Sir William, lived well, and bwylyt that howse; maryed ye sistor of Barnebye Colenett, by whome he had 2 dawghtors, his heyres; one marryed to Mr. Muschampe of Rowbarnes in Surry, and ye other to Mr. Chafin in Dorsetshyre.

HAZELY, COMELY, NUNAM, AND QUARR.

Rychard Milles bowght it on ye dissolution (belonginge to Quarr as ye Graunge) with Comely, Nunam and Quarr itselve. Rychard dyed, and left it to his sonn George, who maryed an heyre in ye north, and lived woorshippfully; wase a Justice of Peace, and kept a braue howse. He dyed without issue, and left itt to his brother's sonn, Sir Rychard Milles, who sowld it (for nothinge) to Sir Thomas Fleminge, Lord Chyfe Justice of ye Kinge's Bench, whose fathor wase a merchaunt in Nuport; he dyed, and left it to his sonn, Sir Thomas, who maryed a Crumwell;¹ and had issue, also Thomas, whoe is ownor of it. So nowe you may see yt greate Abby of Quarr, founded by Baldwin Ryvors, nowe come to ye posteritie of a merchaunt of Nuport. *O tempora, O mores.*

M^{strs} Milles, wyfe of George, lived longe a widdowe,

1 Sir Thos. Fleming, son and successor to the Lord Chief Justice, who died 1613, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, aunt to the Protector,

kept a braue howse, soiurned Sir Edward Horsey, browght up moste of ye yonge gentlewomen in ye Island, and had ye swaye of ye Island for many yeres. She and Sir Edward lived together at Hazely; not without soome taxe of incontineney; for nothings stoped theyre maryadge but that he had a wyfe alive in ffrence. She dyed ano dom. 1603.¹

ASCHYE.

Gyles Woorsley wase ye fyrst that came into ye Island of that ffameley; he maryed a Tannor's widdowe that dwelt at Ride Howse, by whome he had no chyld; then he maryed Mr. Geo. Oglander's sistor, on whom he gott James; then he maryed a Tychbourne, by whom he had two sonnes, Thomas and John. James, his eldest sonn, dyed at Nunwell at ye twenty-second yere of his age, and gave his land att Aschye, that his fathor purchased on ye dissolution, to his brother Thomas; but beinge butt of ye halfe blood, there came one Sir Robert Woorselye owt of Lancashire, and recovered ye third parte, which he sowld to Mr. Anthonye Dyllington, and remaynes as part of ye Manor of Knyghton. Thomas maryed a Bowyer,² an inherytrix, by whom he had one sonn named Bowyer, and two dawghtors; one dawghtor

¹ In his notice of her tomb in Arretton Church, Sir John states that she died in 1624. 1603 is more likely to be the true date, as Sir Edward Horsey died of the plague, at Hazeley, in March, 1582.

² Daughter of William Bowyer, of Hoo, Hants.

named Dorothye maryed to one Wooden; Alce maryed Persone Moore,¹ of Motstone. Bowyer had £200 a yere in Sussex by his mother, and maryed Annys, the dawghtor of one Mr. Snell, of Glostershyre, by whome he had one sonn, John, that dyed 20 yeres of age (at whose christninge wase ye greatest drinckinge and uncivil mirth that evor I knewe; ye Earle of Holdernessee² wase one of his godfathors; aftor dinnor they were to drinke healthes, and he had provided a 100 musketiors, 50 in ye garden, and 50 in ye coourt, and at every healthe these must come and discharge into ye parlour doors, where they dranke as mutch smoake as wine); and two dawghtors, Francis and Barbarye. Francis maryed one Hobson, of Essex, and Barbarye one Thornton,³ of

1 The Rev. W. More, presented to the living of Mottistone by T. Cooke, Esq., 1619.

2 John Ramsay, who was page to King James, and attended him on his visit to the Earl of Gowrie, in 1600. For his services there in rescuing the King from the attack of the conspirators he was rewarded with the title of Viscount Haddington. He accompanied the King into England, and in 1620 was created Baron Kingston, and Earl of Holderness. Of the King's lands in the Island, he obtained a grant of Apse and Wroxall, which he sold to Mr. Baskett. His titles became extinct at his death in 1625. The Earl, though a Scotchman, was witty; and, being a favourite, would sometimes raise a laugh at the expense of his royal master. According to L'Estrange, the King one day going hunting, with his person and clothes begrimed with dirt and filth, Lord Holderness exclaimed to the surrounding attendants, in the King's presence,—“My Lords, see our Solomon! Is this the Solomon you talk of? If ever old Solomon in all his royalty was arrayed like ours, I'll be hanged.”

3 “Old Thornton” and his son “came into the Island,” and were there entertained by Sir Bowyer Worsley. The younger Thornton and Sir Bowyer's daughter, Barbara, appear to have contracted a clandestine marriage; as Sir

Sussex. This Bowyer was knyghted, and sowlde all in Sussex that he had by his mother, to a Londinor, and Aschey to Mr. Cottele,¹ a Dutchman's sonn. The fathor of Bowyer wase ye maddest fellowe that evor ye Island bredd; it woold aske a volume to tell all his madd pranckes—as maryinge his mayde, his former wyfe alive; Sir Bowyer did not mutch degenerate, it a good neyghbour to them he did affect. He wase improvident, which cawsed him to spend and to be the overthrowe of that howse, and I feare misery will be his end.

KNYGHTON.

Sir Theobalde de Georges, Knyght, lived at Knyghton (alias Knyghtown), they weare a verie awntient famelye,

Bowyer was not informed of it till too late, nor was, possibly, "Old Thornton," who on hearing of the matter, "went away in a rage." Sir Bowyer sent his son after him, and kept his daughter at home. Several meetings then followed, and efforts were made to come to an agreement satisfactory to both parties. Thornton and his son demanded £1000 as a portion with Sir Bowyer's daughter; Sir Bowyer strove hard to make it £500, but finally agreed to pay £500 down, and to sign a bond for another £500, with the understanding that the bond would be considered fictitious, and only to show ostensibly that the portion of his daughter was £1000. This passed for the time, but there are two parties to a bargain; and shortly after Sir Bowyer was arrested on his bond. On application to Lord Conway he procured his liberty, and in June, 1629, he again petitioned the same nobleman for a place in a royal ship or castle, or at least a protection from arrest.—*S.P., Dom., Vol. 144. 1629.*

1 Thomas Coteile, the younger, Sheriff for Hants, 1631, who settled the lands he purchased on the issue of his sister Mary, wife of Sir Richard Edgecumbe, Kt., of Mount Edgecumbe, Devon. Her son, Piers Edgecumbe, succeeded to the property in 1640. In 1646, he was treated as a delinquent by the Parliamentary Commissioners; his estates were sequestered, and he was fined £2500. £50 per an. was ordered to be paid out of the profits of the appropriated Rectory of Newchurch, part of the delinquent's estate.

and lived there verie well; they had theyre chappell, and there, weare manie of them buryed, and had fayre monumentes; ye chappell is nowe tourned to a brewhowse, and ye churchyarde to an orchard. They had a parke there on ye west syde of ye howse, and ye village wase called Knyghtes Towne, or Knyghton nowe, and ye howse, Knyghton Georges. The Lady Ellenor de Georges wase possessor of itt in Edward ye Fyrst's reygne, and helde Knyghton by three Knyghtes' fees; My Lord Georges,¹ of Wiltshyre, commeth of a yonger howse of these Georges. Itt aftorwardes by matches came to ye Hacketts,² and from them to ye Gilbertes, of whom Mr. Anthonye Dyllington³ bowght itt in ye lattor ende of Henry 8th reygne.

ROWRIDGE.

The Gilbertes weare an awntient name in owre Island, they weare awntiently possessors of Rowridge and Haddele. They became aftorwardes by marridge, to be honnors of Knyghton, whiche they sowlde to Mr. Anthonye Dyllington, and then seated themselves in Somersetshyre.

1 Sir Edward Gorges, of Langford, Wilts, created Baron Gorges, of Dundalk, 1620. Extinct 1712.

2 Hackett married one of the co-heiresses of Sir Maurice Russell. The last of this name left two daughters, one of whom, Joan, married Gilbert, of Whitcombe, Somerset.

3 Anthony Dillington bought Knyghton in 1563.

EAST STANNUM (STANDEN).

I fynd by awntient evidences that William Urrey,¹ Esq., in Edward ye 4th reynge, had but 2 dawghtors, which Hollis and Bremshotte maryed, and had Urreye's estate betwixt them. I also fynd that ye awntient Urrey lived at East Stannum, but wheathor he had it from Everci, eythor by match or pourchase, itt is uncertayne. With this awntient Urrey, the Oglanders hath matched in theyre howse, and theye in the Oglanders. Butt although by awthoritie they nowe giveth ye 3 faulcons,² ye awntient coate of ye Urryes, it there may be a quere how they deriveth themselves from those Urryes.

EAST NUNWELL.

The Keenes weare an awntient name, they weare ownors of East Nunwell by a match from whome Ropely of Chiddingfold in Sussex hadd it, whoe sowlde itt in fee fferme to Oliver Oglander, Esqr., and afterwardes ye

1 In a Chantry Certificate Roll of Edward VI. is found:—"The chaple of Standen, founded by thauncestors of William Urrey, to thentente to haue a prest to singe for ever for thease of them and theyre famylye, and also to mynister all sacramentes to them and theyre famylye. The same chaple is scituate and edyfied w'thin the p'risch of Arreton in the Isle of Wyghte, half a myle dystaunt from ye p'risch church. The value of the lande and tythes to the same chaple belongynge by yeare, £iiij vjs., viijd.," of which sum, after deducting a tenth, rent to the King, and 3s.4d. to the Vicar of Arreton, there remained £3 13s. 4d., "which one John Reeve, clerk, dothe receyve to his owne usc, not servinge or mynstryngre there accordinge to thentente of the founders."

2 The arms of the Urryes were gules, a chevron between three falcons argent.

fee to Sir John Oglander. Rychard Keene¹ of this famely lived in Henry ye Seventh's reygne, and wase wryghten Esqr.; he married Cicely,² one of ye dawghtors of Edward ye 4th, King of England, being her last howsband; he wase a verie p'sonable man, and lived here in ye Island with his wyfe at East Stannum; where he buryed her, and had her enterred in ye greate church in ye Abbye of Quarre accordinge to her dignitye.

WEST NUNWELL.

Nowe altogeathor delapidated, before itt wase consumed with fyre in Henry VI. tyme, itt wase a goodlie howse, and a greate vilage of 50 howses belonginge to itt, wherein there wase neare 100 inhabitantes or moore. The de Oglanders is as awntient as any famelye in ye Island. They came in with Conquest owt of Normandie, and receaveth name from ye appellation of ye place in Normandie from whence they came. And they haue not wanted Knyghtes also to this fyrst hundred yeres aftor ye Conquest than they haue since; yett this is theyre comforte, that they haue not only bene matched

1 By some writers called Kyme, and stated be of a Lincolnshire family.

2 She was the third daughter of Edward IV. by his wife Elizabeth, and was betrothed when very young to the Prince Royal of Scotland, son of James III. Her first husband was John Lord Welles, a cousin of Henry VII., by whom she had two daughters. He died in 1498, and his widow married Keene, or Kyme, about the beginning of 1504. She died August 24, 1507.

and given wyfes to moste of ye awntient famelyes of ye Island, but that ye name is still extant in a linioll descent from fathor to sonn, which I wisch maye longe continue. The awntient howse of theyre habitation wase at West Nunwell, where wase awntiently a greate village, where they had 40 tennantes under them, and a fayre howse, till it wase twyce burned—once by ye enemye when that sepulture wase on topp of ye hill, and once by casualtie.

THE PRIORY OF ST. HELLENS.

Mr. Emanuell Badd wase a verie poor man's sonn, and bownd aprentice to one Bernard, a shoemaker in Nuport; but by God's blessinge and ye losse of 5 wyfes, he grewe very ritch,¹ purchased ye priory, and mutch other landes in ye Island; at last he purchased Chumsly fferme, which he had by his last wyfe, being a relict of

¹ Mr. E. Badd was High Sheriff of Hampshire 1627. Towards the end of his life he left the Island, and dying, was buried in the old church at Fareham, Hants, where, before its restoration in 1887, his epitaph could be read as follows on a slab in the chancel:—

“On the truly worthy Emanuel Bad, Esquire.
Reader knowst thou who loges here
He tell thee:—when I have I feare
Thoult scarce beleve mee,—tis good Bad;
Noe contradiction neither I have had
The triall of this truth, and on this stone
Engrave this wish now hee is gone.
Soe good a Bad doth this same grave contain
Would all like Bad were that with us remaine.
Hee deceased August the 18th 1632.”

In 1637 Thos. Badd, of Fareham, son of Emanuel, was summoned before the Court of Star Chamber for refusing to pay the amount of ship money at which he had been assessed.

Ludloe; he wase a verie honest man, and a verie good frynd of mine.

BUDBRIDGE.

Rychard Cooke, of Budbridge, wase Captayne of Sandam Castell, a braue fellowe, came alwayes to Arreton Church in his wrought velvet gowne, and 12 of his sowldiors with halibardes wayghted upon him. His estate fell to 2 dawghtors, Captayne Bourly married one, and Hambrydge ye other.

LANGUARD.

The Knyghtes¹ weare nevor accompted any gentlemen. I knewe well Michael Knyght, the fathor of this Thos. now livinge, who woold nevor be called other than Goodman Knyght. He married with ye sistor of olde Thomas Urrye, by whom he had this Thomas, now livinge, who married with one of ye dawghtors of Page, of Sevington, a rytch ffermor, and in tyne (he gettinge wealth) may tourne gentleman.

GROVE.

Fitchett hath bene an awntient name, and many gentlemen of that famely, this is of ye younger howse, the elder extinct in heyres females, the confusion of many good famelys; and with God's blessinge he may growe up agayne as ye Urryes hath.

¹ The nave of Brading Church is partly paved with the tombstones of this family, many having their armorial bearings.

HALE.

Awntiently Hawle, where ye awntient famely of De Aula lived; they weare Knyghtes of good accoumpt, and lived in S' Laurance p'rish, or neare theyre aboutes. Undor Wade alias Wathe, or Ware, theyre howses name wase called Hawle. William Russell,¹ of Yaverland, Knyght, marryed ye dawghtor and heyre of Sir Thomas Hawle. And soe ye eldor howse of these Hawles weare extinct, but theyre weare manie younger brothers' children. Insomutch as theyre be many of ye name still left alive in ye Island, butt of no greate fortunes, wherefore they ar not nowe in the esteeme of gentlemen. A Knyght of this famely wase witness to ye charter grawnted by Isabella, Ladye of ye Islande, to ye towne of Nuport.

Shambler² is butt a yeoman, his predecessors beinge only ffermors of Binbridge Ferme. This William nowe living, is a gentill fellowe, and a pretty scholler; he maryed ye dawghtor of one Mr. Smith in Sussex.

PANN.

Barnaby Colenet³ and his fathor, who wase a greate

1 By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Rob. Peverell, ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford.

2 At the time this was written, the Manor of Hale was in the possession of Sir John Oglander, and Shambler was his tenant. He was one of the select farmers who took part in the diversions of the governor and gentry of the Island at their meetings on St. George's Down.

3 Colnett purchased the Manor of Pan from the trustees of Thomas Carew, Esq., about the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary.

mann with Sir Edward Horsey, weare possessors of Pann; but Edward,¹ his unthriftie sonn, sowlde it to Mr. Thomas Kemp.

WAYGHTEs COORTE.

Wayght, of Wayghtes Coorte, hath beene a very awntient gentleman in owre Island; I bowght itt of him for my nephewe, Kempe,² for 2500£, so Wayght is nowe extinct.

KINGESTON.

The Kingestones line, masculine, ended in Rychard ye 2nd reygne, and one Drewe, of Sussex, maryed ye heyre female; who had but one dawghtor, which ye sonn of one Mewse that dwelt at Lymington, maryed; and so came to be honnor of Kingeston. Mewse, of Lymington, theyre lyeth buried with an inscription on a marble stone. There hath beene 3 Knyghtes of ye Mewses since they came to itt: Sir William that wase a souldier in Spayne, and Sir John and William in Kinge James' reygne.

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Sir John, the fathor of Sir William Mewx, or Mewse, they came into ye Island about Rychard ye Second's reyne, and matched with Ann, ye dawghtor and heyre

1 Edward Colnett sold all his lands in the Island, among them Combley and Pan, and emigrated to Virginia.

2 Son of Thomas Kemp, Esq., of the New Forest, who married Mary, sister of Sir J. Oglander.

of Rychard Drew, who maryed ye dawghtor and heyre of that awntient famely of ye De Kingestones, and so came to be possessed of Kingeston, and that landes they nowe hathe. Sir John Mewx wase ye fyrst knyght of ye name here in owre Island, who maryed Cycely, ye dawghtor of one Button, and had issue, 2 sonnes and 2 dawghtors. Sir William, ye eldest sonn, maryed for his fyrst wyfe ye dawghtor of Sir Francis Barrington; his seconde wyfe, ye widdowe of one Ramon, and sistor to Sir Gilbert¹ Gerrard, of Harrow on ye Hill, neare London, by whom he had one dawghtor. Bartholomew maryed also another sistor of ye sayd Sir Gilbert Gerrard, by whome he had issue. Elinor, ye eldest dawghtor, maryed one Compton,² of Gloucestershyre; ye younger dawghtor maryed one Mr. William Hickford,³ of ye same shyre. I beleeeve ye Mewxes or Mewys not to be very greate⁴ gentlemen, for ye fyrst y^t maryed Drew's dawghtor, of Kingston, had bene constable of Lymingeton. I haue seene a record of itt, notwithstandinge they may be goode gentlemen.⁵

1 William.

2 W. Compton, Esq., of Hertbury.

3 W. Higford, Esq., of Dixon.

4 The Meauxs were really *greater gentlemen* than Sir John imagined; as Sir John Meaux, his contemporary, by the marriage of his father, William Meaux, with Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Strangways, could claim descent in the female line from the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland, and Edward III.

5 Lodovick Meux married Alice, daughter and heir of William Drew, Esq., of Kingston, whose ancestor, William Drew, had married Eleanor, the heiress

WOOLVERTON.

Dinglye came also into owre Island in Rycharde ye Seconde's reygne, beinge of an awntient famely in Kent. John Dinglye, ye grandfathor of Sir John nowe livinge, wase long Liftennant of this Island under Sir George Carye, whose sistor,¹ a handsome woman, Sir William Moore, of Losely, maryed, but dyed without issue. Mr. Rycharde Woorseley and he weare both in love with her at one time, but Mr. Woorseley sourrendered to his good frynd Mr. William More, afterwarde knyghted. The fyrst of this famely that came into owre Island matched with ye daughtor and heyre of that awntient famelye Ralfe De Woolverton, by whome they now iniuye Woolverton. John Dinglye had one sonn and three dawghtors. Rycharde, his sonn, wase ye fathor of this Sir John now livinge, and 2 dawghtors. Elizabeth, ye eldest dawghtor of Mr. John Dinglye, maryed Sir

of the De Kingstons. The grandson of Lodovick Meux, Sir William, was the first knight of this family, and he, after two descents, was succeeded by Sir John Meux, Kt., of Kingston, who married Cecily, daughter of Sir William Button, Kt., of Wilts. His son, Sir William Meux, Kt., married first, Winifred, daughter of Sir Francis Barrington, of Barrington Hall, Essex, and had issue, John, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Worsley, Bt., of Appuldurcombe. This John Meux was created a baronet Dec. 11, 1641. The title became extinct in 1706.

1 Mabel, daughter of Marchion Dingley. Richard Worsley, Captain of the Island, died 1564, and left his former rival, W. More, Esq., of Loseley, Surrey, £20 and one of his geldings, and appointed him one of the trustees of his will. He also left his son George (afterwards Sir George More) his case of silver tools.

John Leygh (they beinge first Lord and Ladye at a Maypole togeathor, by whych you may see ye coustom of those times), whoe succeeded him in his Liftennant's place. He (Mr. J. Dingley) bwylyt the newe howse att Woolverton, by whych you may judge of his wisdome. Sir John, ye fyrst Knight of that famely, maryed Jane, ye dawghtor of Doctor Hammon,¹ sometime scholemastor of Eaton, and phisition to Kinge James. This Sir John lived altogeathor neare London, and not in owre Island, as beinge drawen thethor by ye instigation of his wyfe and her fryndes. He wase longe a Justice of ye Peace; I gave him his oath at Nunwell Anno Dom 1614, but he never executed his office, beinge made by his fathor-in-lawe's procurement pourposely to take ye place of Mr. Barnabye Leygh,² his cosen german. Betweene these wase never good quarter.³ Mabell, ye

1 Dr. John Hammond, of Chertsey, physician to Prince Henry, and formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, father of the learned Dr. Henry Hammond.

2 Son of Sir John Leigh, of Northcourt.

3 Sir John Dingley, probably on account of his father having been Deputy-Lieutenant of the Island under Sir G. Carey, at the command of the Earl of Pembroke, Governor of the Island, drew up and presented to that nobleman a not very favourable report of the state of the Island and its inhabitants in 1642. Robert, son of Sir J. Dingley, was a Puritan divine and Rector of Brighstone, at the time his cousin, Col. Hammond, was Governor of the Island. He was the author of several theological works, and died 1659. On a stone in the chancel of Brighstone Church is this inscription—"Heare lyeth ye body of Mr. Robert Dingley, minister of this place, 2nd son of Sir John Dingley, Kt., who dyed in the 40th year of his age, on ye 12th of January, 1659."

other dawghtor of John Dingley, maryed Mr. Barnabye Leygh, ye brother of Sir John Leygh, whoe dwelt at Wellowe neare Thorley, and commaunded that companye duringe his life; ye 3rd dawghtor maryed John Earlsman, of Calberon.

SHORWELL.

William, of Sorewell, wase honnor of North Sorewell, nowe called Shorwell, where Mr. Leygh dwelleth. These Sorwelles weare verie awntient, and gaue soom landes and tythes owt of this mannor of Sorewell in Henry ye 2nd reygne. There weare divors of this name, butt wheathor theye tooke name from ye place or ye place from them is uncertayne, only thus mutch, the famelye endinge in an heyre female, she went and wase a nunn in ye Abbeye of Laycocke, to which Nunnerye in Wiltshyre she gave her Mannor of North Shorwell.¹ On ye dissolution one Mr. Temms bowght that and other landes in ye Islande beinge apurtenances to itt, and sowlde moste of it againe to Mr. Leygh, or rathor to his fathor, Sir John Leygh.

1 North Shorwell, or Northcourt, was part of the lands of the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, and Lords of the Isle of Wight, and remained in the possession of that family till the latter part of the reign of Henry III., when Amicia, Countess of Devon, and widow of Baldwin de Redvers, gave it to the Nunnery of Laycock, Wilts. Margaret, daughter of the Countess, was a nun at Laycock; and her sister, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, and Lady of the Isle of Wight, confirmed the grant to the abbey in the reign of Edward I.

MOTSTON, BARTON, BROOKE, WOOLVERTON, HARDLEY,
AND LANDGARDE.

Sir Roberte de Glamorgan lived in Edward ye fyrste's reynge, he was Honnor of Motstone and Barton in Whippinghame P'rsch, which nowe belongeth to Winchester Colledge; but wheathor he or anye of his awncestors turned into an oratorye to praye for theyre sowles, itt is uncertayne. . . . There weare divors knyghtes of this famelye—in all theyre wryghtinges styled Lordes of Glamorgan, and they sate in ye Upper Howse of Parliament. They maryed ye dawghtor and heyre of William Mascorell, Lorde of Brooke, by whom they had ye Mannor of Brooke and Uggeton,¹ exceptinge that parte that wase formerlye given by the Mascorelles to ye Knyghtes Templars by one Knyghtes fee, to be helde of ye Castle of Caresbrooke. This sayde Roberte Glamorgan² wase a greate Lorde in ye east p't of owre Island, for he wase honnor of ye Mannor of Woolverton and Hardlye, both in Byndbridge. This Woolverton hath beene formerlye a good Gentleman's estate, nowe one Thomas Knyght hath it on lease. Theyre they had theyre chappell, p't whereof

1 On the suppression of the Knights Templars, Uggeton was given to the Domus Dei at Portsmouth, and on the dissolution of religious houses it escheated to the Crown.

2 The only vestige now remaining of this knightly family in the Island is in the name "Clamerkins," a farm near Newtown.

I have sene standinge, called Centurions'¹ Chappell. This Glamorgan sometimes lived there; he had also in ye P'risch of Bradinge, Landgarde, Scotsefield, and soom land in Sandam. The Oglanders matched into this famelye. The howse ended in a idiott, and so ye landes came to 2 dawghtors, of which Rooklye, of Rooklye, maryed one, and by her he had Brooke and divors landes in Bradinge p'risch. The Rooklyes also fallinge into heyres females, the Mannor of Brooke came to Bowreman,² who maryed one of Rookleye's dawghtors, beinge then his servant and wayghtinge upon him. Hackett maryed ye other, by whom he had Glamorgan's land in Byndbridge, and lived at Woolverton; but how Merston went awaye I cannot conceive, except to Cheke, alias Chekehill, because they lived at Whippingame, on ye Hill.

ALFINGTON.

One of ye most awntientest famelyes of owre Island wase ye St. Martins, of Alfington, or Avington. Sir William de Sancto Martino lived in Edward ye Fyrstes reynge, and held ye Mannor of Alfington (awntiently so written), Shyde, and Fayrlee. Manie greate fameleys came owte of this howse—as ye Earles Warren, and

¹ St. Urian's.

² Thomas Bowreman, who married Joanna, daughter and heir of John Rookley. She died 1501.

Mortimer, beinge both ye sonns of Waltor de Martin, and most of ye Martins in England. Alfington wase then a greate mannor, untill it wase dismembered; butt howe that greate famelye came to be extinct, and of whom Sir Nicholas Waddam bought part of ye mannor in Henry ye 7th reygne, I cannot tell, hauinge not seene ye evidences. But this I am sure that Sir Nicholas Waddam on ye death of his wyfe, that dyed and was buried in Caresbrook Church, grewe owt of love with ye Island, and sowlde Alfington to one Harvie that wase his servant, and came into ye Island with him. This Waddam wase Captayne of owre Island. I find one Sir Stephen Popham, Knt., wase Honnor of this Mannor in Henry ye 6th reynge, of whom I think Waddam bowght it.¹

1 The direct line of the St. Martins, of Avington, ended with Sir Lawrence St. Martin, who dying without issue, his sister Sibyl became heiress of his estates. She married Sir John Popham, whose successor, Stephen Popham, left no male issue, and bequeathed Avington, Shide, and other lands in the Island to his daughter, Elizabeth, one of his co-heiresses. Her husband was John Wadham, from whom Avington descended to his grandson, Sir Nicholas Wadham, who in 1509 was appointed by Henry VIII. Captain of the Island and Steward of the Crown Lands therein. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolf Hall, Wilts, aunt to Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII. In the north aisle of Carisbrooke Church is a monument with effigy of this Lady Wadham, who is often wrongly stated to have been the sister of Queen Jane Seymour. Sir Nicholas Wadham's tenure of office as Captain of the Island was brief, as he was superseded by J. Worseley, Groom of the Robes to the King, in 1513. If his wife died before he left the Island, he must have survived her some years, for in 1523 license was granted to him and his heirs to empark 200 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood on the Manor of Merisfield, Somerset, and to make enclosures

SHALFLETE.

The Trenchardes hath bene a verie awntient famelye, they haue continued longe in owre Island, and there haue bene 8 knyghtes successively, one after ye other. Sir Henry lived in Edward ye Fyrst's reynge, and wase possessor of ye Mannor of Shalflete and Chessell, and divors other landes in Shalflete p'rische. One peece named Walderon¹ Trenchardes he had also in St. Hellens p'rische neare Troublefylde. They sowlde in ye Island by degrees, and have now sowlde all and seated themselves in Dorsetshire.²

SWAYNSON.

Thomas Mountacute or Mountague, aftorwardes Earle of Salisburie, had given unto him by Edward the III. in ye 9th yere of his reygne, 1000 marks in land p' annum for his good service in aprehending of Rogior Mortimer, Earle of Marche. This Mountague had, as

round the same. Sir Nicholas seems always to have enjoyed the favor of his sovereign, being often appointed with his superiors in rank to survey and report upon the musters and array of different counties; he was frequently in commission for Hants and Somerset, and in 1514 was sheriff of Devon. In 1530 he was appointed one of the commissioners to report on the effects of Cardinal Wolsey; and dying soon after, was buried at Ilminster, Somerset.

1 The only vestige of this family now remaining in the parish of Shalfleet is in the name of the farm "Warlands," situated near the village.

2 Henry Trenchard recovered lands in the Isle of Wight at an Assize held at Winchester, 3rd of Henry VI., but the family finally left the Island in the reign of Edward IV. Sir Thomas Trenchard, of Wolverton, was Sheriff of Dorset in 1635.

itt is reputed, the Mannor of Swaynson and Whitwell of ye sayd Kinge Edward, as part of his 1000 markes p' annum. In Shalflete Church one of them lyeth buried, under a fayre stone next to ye walle of ye northe isle. But how this Mannor of Swaynson came from ye Bischopricke of Winton¹ (quere?), for that itt did belonge to ye Bischopes of Winchester appeareth by ye severoll chartors graunted by them to Newtowne, awntiently parte of ye sayd mannor. . . . From these Mountagues ye Mannor of Swaynson and Whitwell descended by ye line female to greate Neville, ye make King, Earle of Warwick and Salisburie, and by his dawghtor to George, Duke of Clarence, whose dawghtor and heyre, named Margaret, wase maryed obscurely by Henry ye 7th (hauinge a vast estate as heyre to 3 Earles) to one Rychard Pole,² Knyght,

1 Swainston was taken from John de Pontissera, Bishop of Winchester, by Edward I. The Pope having appointed the Bishop to the See of Winchester contrary to the wish of the King, the Bishop found himself so harassed and distressed by the effects of the royal displeasure, that to make his peace, he surrendered to the King his Manor of Swainston, and also paid him a large sum of money to secure the peaceable enjoyment of the other temporalities of his Bishopric. John de Pontissera, or rather John Sawbridge, was an Englishman, and had been Chancellor of Oxford and Archdeacon of Exeter. At the time of his appointment to the See of Winchester, he was Professor of Civil Law at Modena.

2 Sir Richard Pole was descended from an ancient Welsh family, and was son of Sir Geoffrey Pole, Kt. He was much esteemed by Henry VII., and by him made Chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his son, Prince Arthur, and Knight of the Garter,

Comptroller of ye sayd Kinge's Howsehold, a Welchman neythor of any estate or byrth. They lived at Warblington, neare Havant in Hampshyre, which howse she bwylt, and ye makeinge ye mountes in ye garden cost her her lyfe. For King Henry ye 8th sayd it wase for fortifycations, and so tooke a small occasion to take off her head, both to secure his crowne and to gayne crownes into his purse by escheate of her lardge estate. By Pole she had 3 sonns and one dawghtor, Ursula, maryed to Henry Lord Stafford, and by matches from ye Poles came ye greatest part of ye estate to be divided betweene Stafford and Barrington.¹ Barrington by this meanes came to be Honnor of ye Mannor of Swaynson, and Sir Jeffery Pole sowld ye Mannor of Whitwell, in ye lyfetime of his mother to severoll p'sons. Ford, that Nicholas Numam hath, wase part of ye sayd mannor. Sir Rychard Pole wase very old when Henry ye 7th maryed him to ye Countes of Salisburie, she beinge a braue-spirited younge woman,

1 After the execution of the Countess Margaret, Swainston again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Queen Mary to Winifred, second daughter of Henry Lord Montague, son of the Countess of Salisbury, who was executed for treason about a year before his mother. Winifred married first Sir Thomas Hastings (whose brother Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, had married her elder sister, Catherine), by whom she had no issue; and secondly, Sir Thomas Barrington, Kt., of Barrington Hall, Essex, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. Sir John Barrington, the seventh baronet (1700—1776) was the first of the family who fixed his permanent residence at Swainston,

hopinge she showld haue no children by him; but she hauinge children, browght them to ye Coorte in white coates, pourposely that Henry ye 7th might see them. Sir Jeffery Pole dwelt at Lordington, in Sussex, and had issue which lived to see wantes, so this greate estate came to nothinge.

AFFETON.

The Affetones, of Affeton (nowe Awghtons), gave place to none for noblenes or antiquitie of birth. There weare fower knyghtes of this famely successively, and they weare in greate accoumpte with ye Earl Ryvors, Lordes of owre Island; but howe that famely wase extinct and itt came to Ringbone, and from them to the Bruines,¹ of Rowner, in Alverstoke p'risch by Portesmouth, whoe sowlde it, parte to David Urrye and the rest to others, itt doth not it to mee apeare.

NEWPORT.

Till anno dom. 1532 there wase no markett for beastes in owre towne of Nuport; Mr. Nicholas Searle when he was maior wase ye fyrst that paved both ye corne and beast markett. In those tymes the stretes weare not paved, but lay most wet and beastlye, with greate stoppeles to stepp over ye kennell from ye one syde to ye other.

¹ The Bruins or Brewin family were Lords of the Manor of Fordingbridge, Hants, in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth.

Mr. March, of Nuport, hath a very fayre dede sealed by Isabella de Fortibus in her widdowehood, whereby she giveth the tythe of all ye coneyes on her Mannor of Thorley to ye Abby of Twinam (nowe Christchurch, since her grandfathor bwyldinge of that church and monasterye so dedicated) to pray for her sowle and ye sowle of William her husband, with these witnesses and date to it—Gilbertus de Honnoyle, Johannes de Sancta Ellena, Rychardus de Afton, Knyghtes, Geffery of the Isle, Henricus de Vernaye, Rogerus de Gardino, and many others; dated 1292: The seale a fayre cross with an inscription abowte it.

There weare 3 Nuport men, servants to Queene Elizabeth, att one and ye same time, and attendinge her in good repute and ffashion, and to use ye Queen's owne woordes to Ladye Walsingham—one wase for her sowle—viz. Dr. Eades,¹ ye sonn of a clothier who dwelt att ye corner howse in ye Beastemarket; he was Rector of Freschwater, and Deane of Woorcester, and Chaplayne in Ordinarye; the other for her bodye—viz. Dr.

1 Dr. Richard Edes, student of Christchurch, Oxford, 1571, Chaplain to the Queen 1586, and Dean of Worcester 1596. By King James he was appointed one of the translators of the Bible, but died before the work was begun in 1604. Some Latin and English poems by him are existent in MS., and he was the author of a volume of sermons. His mother was Alice, daughter of Thos. James.

James,¹ her Phisition in Ordinarye, and one that daylie redd to her; his fathor lived att ye corner howse to ye west of ye Fischmarket; ye third—Mr. Thos. ffleminge²—for her goodes; his fathor wase a mercier in Nuport, and lived att ye corner howse tourninge into ye Cornmarket; ye 3 weare cosens germain. Woold that Nuport or ye countrey everye adge could putt foorth three sutch as these, but in troth theyre advauncement wase owinge to Sir ffrancis Walsinghame havinge married theyre countreywoman,³ ye widowe of Sir Rychard Woorseley, and ye Earle of Essex theyre dawghtor.⁴

The schoolemaystor of Nuport is to be chosen by and with ye consent of ye Maior and Justices of ye Towne of Nuporte, and by and with ye consent of ye chefest of ye knyghtes and gentlemen of ye Island, whoe have as free a choyce in his ellection as ye maior; this wase

1 Son of Mark James, a merchant of Newport.

2 Thomas Fleming, afterwards Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of London, Solicitor General 1595 (for which post Bacon was a rival candidate), and at the death of Popham, 1607, Lord Chief Justice of England; married his cousin, Mary James, at St. Thomas's Church, Newport, Feb. 13, 1570. He purchased the lease of Carisbrooke Priory from Sir F. Walsingham, and the lands of Quarr Abbey from the representatives of the Mills family, and died in 1613.

3 Ursula, daughter of Henry St. Barbe, of Ashington, Somerset.

4 Frances, daughter of Sir F. Walsingham and Ursula his wife, who married first Sir Philip Sidney, next Robert, Earl of Essex, who was beheaded in 1600, and thirdly Richard de Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans.

concluded before mee at ye Towne Halle, when Mr. Elgor ye fyrst schoolemaystor wase then in ye lyke mannor chosen after ye ellection of ye Maior, whoe confirmeth under his towne seale, becawse ye schoole cowlde not be made over to anye other but by way of mortmayne to ye towne. The landes that weare given to ye schoole, and rent charge, totoll £20, besides ye howse. Honyhill¹ beinge formerly pt of ye florrest, wase by my Lord of Sowthamptones aprobaton enclosed for a mayntenance to ye schoole. Itt is nowe stated for £8 per ann.; when it is owt of lease it will be woorth £20. Sir Thomas Ffleminge £5, ye schoole howse and gardens £10, Sir Rychard Woorsleye 16s.4d., Sir John Oglander £1, which I will not continue, beinge geven conditionallie that they showld use Mr. Elgor well, whoe I browght thethor, and I found nothings less. Mr. Searle, in a howse, £1 . 10 . 0; Mr. Cheeke 10s.; Mr. Pettice, in a howse, £1 . 9 . 0; Rychard Garde in land £2.

There is an awntient custome in Nuport, time owt of

1 The Grammar School at Newport was founded in 1614, by Sir Thos. Fleming, with the aid of Sir J. Oglander and other gentlemen of the Island. In the reign of Henry V. Agnes Attelode and John Earlsman made a grant of about 34 acres of land, situated on Hunnyhill, to the bailiffs and burgesses of Newport; and in 1619 the mayor and burgesses of the town, with the advice and assistance of Sir T. Fleming and the Earl of Southampton, appropriated this estate to the sole benefit of the newly established school.

mynd, that ye Viccor of Caresbrook did alwayes come to his Chappell of Nuport on Eastor Daye¹ and administor the sacrament, and he wase to dine with ye Baylie nowe maior of Nuport, and at suppor the Viccor invited ye burgesses to supper to an inne, where he wase to provyde gammons of bacon at his owne chardge, and to giye 5s. towardes ye wyne; and every burges wase to paye his shilling, and every newe burges that had bene made since ye last meetinge wase to give his pottell of wyne to ye maior; and then aftor supper the maior and burgesses weare to bringe ye Viccor on his waye to Caresbrooke as far as ye chappell fylde, and then to take theyre leaves. This wase called ye love ffeast betweene ye towne and theyre Viccor.

The Maior's ffeast of Nuporte is alwayes kept ye fyrst Sonday² aftor Maye Daye, and it wase an awntient

1 "Upon Ester Daye the baillives with theyre bretheren, after ye olde usage, receaveth ye sacrament of ye bodie and bludd of Christe at morninge prayer. The same daye, after dynner, the burgesses attendeth the baillives to walke abroad into ye ffieldes for their solace necessary, and pleasure; and soe with commendable talke passinge awaie the afternoone, returneth in dewe season to evening prayer. The w^{ch} prayer ended, ye Vicar of ye saide towne, or his deputie, inviteth ye saide baillives and other bretheren to drinke with him his wyne, comonlie called ye Vicar's wyne, with whome they goeth all to drinckynge; towardes ye which everie burges absent paieth iiid., everie burges present vid., everie baillive xiid., and ye Vicar ye reste; for yt hit lieth in him to moderate ye diett thereof accordinge to ye scott of his gests aforesayd."—(*Newport Records*.)

2 "The Sat'y after Maye Daie, the custom is and hath ben, tyme owt of mynde, yt ye baillives for ye tyme beinge sholde yerely appoynte a Lorde to ride wth a mynestrelle and a Vice abowte ye towne, a pretie companie of

custome for the baylie and all his bretheren to meete at ye Wood Ovis in ye forrest (a place now not knowen), but it wase ye edge of ye wood where ye hill beginneth to rayse as soone as you are up Hunnye Hill; and itt wase so thicke a wood that a man myght get from tree to tree almost 2 miles in length; and whosoever missed to be theyre before ye sonne rysinge, he wase to forfeyte a pottell of ffrench wyne and a

yowthe followinge them, wh'ch steinge at everie burges dore, warneth everie of them to attend upon ye saide baillives att ye Wood Ovis of Parckhurst ye nexte morninge to ffetche home maie, and to observe ye olde custome and usadge of ye towne; upon payne of everie one makinge defaulte and not they there present before ye sonne rysinge to loose a greene goose and a gallon of wyne. When ye sayd baillives with ther co'panie coburgess be come to ye Wood Ovis, yere cometh forthe ye keepers of ye fforest meetinge and salutinge them, and offeringe smawle greene bowes to everie of them; signifienge thereby yt ye saide baillives and coburgess hathe free common and pasture for all maner there livinge thinges in all ye landes of P'khurst unto ye saide Wood Ovis for ever. After ye bowes soe delivered to ye burgess, presentlie (accordinge to awncient custome) ye common people of ye towne entereth into P'khurst woode with their hatchetts, sarpes, and other edge tooles, cuttinge greene bowes to refresh ye streetes and placinge them att the'r dores to give a comodius and pleasainte umbrage to ther howses, and comforte to ye people passinge bie. And asoone as ye saide commen people are spedd competentlie with greene bowes, they retorne home in marching arraye, ye commoners before, ye keepers followinge them, next ye mynstrell, Vice, and morris dauncers; after ye sergeaunts with their maces, then ye baillives and coburgs, cooples in their degree; ye gunns and chambers goinge off after a triumphant maner, untill they come to ye Corne Markett, where they sheweth suche pastyme as ye leeke to make; and after casting themselves in a ringe, all departeth, excepte onlie ye burgess, w'hch with ye keepers, bringethe ye baillives home, where of custome ye keepers breaketh ther faste prepared for them; eche of ye baillives and burges with speede preparinge themselves to morninge prayer, and fro thence with ther wives to ye olde baillives dynner."—(*Newport Records.*)

greene goose to ye baylie. Theyre ye kepors mett them, and presented them with greene boughes; and so they came all home and dined with ye baylie, nowe maior; for itt wase a baylie towne till ye seconde yere of Kinge James, when flemminge beinge Lord Chefe Baron, and in credite, procured them a chartor for a maior and one justice, and a nonintromittas for ye justices at lardge, who before had all ye power in ye towne, and licenced all theyre alehowses, &c.

1631. Before ye maioraltie wase (by ye grace of my Lord of Sowthampton and favour of flemminge, Lord Cheefe Justice, in ye third yeare of Kinge James) obtayned, they had as Bradinge hath, 2 baylies, and ye justices at lardge did all thinges, license theyre alehowses, &c. Itt had bene happye for them and ye counterye to if itt had soe continued.

Nuport still with Nordwood belongeth to Caresbroke, which wase ye greatest p'risch in owre Island, and in greatest reputation, when ye Pryor wase in his ecclesiastical awthoritie. The towne of Caresbroke wase far greateor and bettor bwylyt than nowe itt is, at what time Nuport wase butt a poore fischinge towne, ye markett with all priviledges and jurisdictions belonged to Caresbroke, then ye metropolis of owre Island.

Aftorwardes, when through ye benefite of ye haven, Nuport grewe greate, and Caresbroke through that and sale of ye Island to ye Crown, whereby ye Castell wase uninhabited (Caresbroke diminisched), they sowlde theyre ryght both to ye markett and other priviledges to Nuport, for which the towne wase to paye to ye Pryor of Caresbroke £1 . 6 . 8 annually, which he still payes to his M^{tie}. The decaye of Caresbroke wase ye sale of ye Island, and ye puttinge downe of ye Priorye in Henry ye 6th time, as belonginge to Lyra in Normandy, to ye greate abby theyre; moost of ye mounks were ffrenchmen, and there were many monumentes of them in ye chawncel, which wase taken down anno domi 1590. Sir Francis Walsinghame, which had ye lease of ye pryorye by maryadge of Rychard Woorseley's wyfe, rathor than he wouold be at ye chardge of repayre of ye chawncel, agreed with ye p'risch to take itt down, and for theyr approbation and good will gave them 100 markes.

Shorwell did once belonge to Caresbroke, and wase part of that p'risch in Edward ye 3rd his time, and then by mediation of ye inhabytantes and through the power of ye Pryor of Lacoke, it wase reduced from Caresbroke and made a p'risch. One reason amongst others that they urged wase ye greate inconvenience they suffered

in carryinge of corses to buriol to Caresbroke through ye waltorish lane at winter, whereby many caught theyre deaths. So that ye death in winter tyme of one cawsd many moore.

You may see in ye keepe on one of ye buttresses of Caresbrook Castell these figures 1562, beinge not ye yere when ye keepe or buttresse wase bwylt, but it signifyeth ye yere when ye castell walles weare rough cast; beinge finished in that yere, in Captayne Rychard Worseley's time, and ended in that place where ye figures standeth. Theyre weare 30 masons at work about it. The maystor workman one Maystors of Gatcombe. And nowe it wants a newe cote againe.

Bradinge Towne, alias Brerdinge, is without exception ye awntientest towne in owre Island, and althoughe now poore, it wase formerley ye rychest and of best repute. It wase ye only towne for receypt of strangors that came by shippinge, St. Hellens then beinge ye sole and only harbor; and betwixt St. Hellens and Ride; Cows, Stocke Bay, and Meadhole wase not then knowen. There belonged in those dayes to St. Hellens and Barneslye 50 sayle of shipes, of Netlestone Pointe, by act, a myle into ye seae, they had made a good harbor by castinge up of ye beache on both sydes, to

be sene at this daye; and by tradition and soom recordes haue I also sene that you myght haue had at Barneslye, inhabitantes theyre, your choyce of 20 good shipmays-tors that woold undertake to carry you to any parte you desired: theyre howses stood on ye westsyde next Coathye bottome; the foundations of theyre howses I haue often sene.

Bradinge in Queen Elizabeth's tyme wase a handsome towne, there weare in itt many good liviers that myght dispend £40 a yeare a peece, now not one; formerlye 12 in my memory.

BRADING HAUEN.

The fyrst part of Bradinge Hauen wase inned by one Sir William Russell, owner of Overland, at ye tyme when Yarbridge wase made, so ye seae wase stoped from runninge beyond ye bridge to Sandam. The second inninge wase p'formed by Mr. George Oglander and German Rychardes, ano dom 1562, when my marish and north marish wase made by ye walle feedinge grownd. The third inninge wase made by Mr. Edward Rychardes, ano 1594, when that wase made feedinge grownd from his sluice to Yarbridge, beinge mill marish, and ye other meades.

The last wase made by Sir Hugh Myddleton, and Sir

Bevis Thelwell (fyrst a broken cytison, then Page of ye Kinge's Bedchamber). It wase fyrst begged by one John Gibb, of ye Bedchamber to Kinge James, beinge an olde servant of his fathor's; he sowlde his gyfte to Sir H. Myddelton and Sir Bevis Thelwell; they gave him £1000 for itt. They imployed Dutchmen to winn it, who putt them to an extraordinarie chardge, at least £2000 besydes ye pourchase. In 1622 they made ye banckes at St. Hellens, and so stoped owt ye seae; and I confesse I wase no bakfrynde to the woorke, for it made this part of ye countrey both full healthfullor, eased us in our marish walles, and in ye improvement of it also browght more lande to ye p'risch. It wase p'formed by ignorant Dutchmen that they browght owt of ye Lowe Countrey. Although it is now growen a greate haven, insomutch that now a boat of 20 tunnes myght come to ye ende of Wadefylde, where now ye key is, but formerley ye boates came up to ye midle of Bradinge strete; it I am fully p'swaded itt wase in Edward ye 3rd tyme only an owtlett for ye fresch, and no salt came in, but then ye ffrench warres beginninge, men neglected wholly this Island, and then ye seae wase upon itt; for we found aftor ye inninge of ye haven almost in ye midle therof, a well steined with stones, which argueth it had binn firme lande and inhabited,

Bradinge Hauen wase begged fyrst of all of Kinge James by one Mr. John Gibb,¹ beinge a groome of his bedchamber, and the man that Kinge James trusted to carrie ye reprieve to Winchester for my Lorde Chobham and Sir Walter Rawley when they weare on the skaffold to bee executed. This Gibb wase putt on to beg itt of Kinge James by Sir Bevis Thelwell, who wase then one of ye pages of ye bedchawmber. Sir Bevis wase a gentleman's sonn in Wales, bownd appren-tis to a mercier in Cheapsyde, and afterwardes executed that trade till Kinge James came into Englande; then he gaue up, and purchased to be one of ye pages of ye bedchawmber, where beinge an understandinge man, and knowinge how to handle ye Scottes, did in yt infancy gain a fair estate by gettinge ye Scottes to beg for themselves that which he fyrst fownd owt for them; and then himselve bwyng of them with readie money under halfe ye value. He wase a verie bowlde fellowe, and one that Kinge James verie well affected. After he hadd begged it, Sir Bevis woold give him nothinge for itt untill ye hauen wase cleared; for ye gentlemen of ye Island whose landes joyned to ye haven, challenged itt as belonginge to them. Kinge James wase woonderful earnest in ye bwysnes, bothe

1 The grant of Brading Haven to John Gibb was made in 1616, a rental of £20 per annum being payable to the King.

becawse itt concerned his olde servant, and also becawse itt wouold be a leadinge case for ye fens in Lincolnshyre. Aftor ye verdict went in ye chequor agaynst the gentlemen, then Sir Bevis wouold give nothings for itt till he could see that itt wase made feaseble to be inned from ye seae, whereupon Sir Hugh Myddelton¹ (whoe wase a goldsmyth in London) wase called in to assist and undertake ye woorke, and Dutchmen weare browght owt of ye Lowe Counteries, and they began to inn the hauen abowght ye 20th of December, 1620. Then, when it wase inned, Kinge James compelled Thelwell and Myddelton to give Gibb (whom ye Kinge called Fathor) £2000. Aftorwardes Sir Hugh Myddelton, lyke a craftie ffox and subtel cytison, putt itt off wholly to Sir Bevis Thelwell, betwixte whome aftorwardes there wase a greate swyte in ye Chauncery; but Sir Bevis did injoy itt soome 8 yeares, and bestowed mutch money in bwyldinge of a barn, mill, fencinge of itt, and manie other necessarie woorkes. The nature of the grownd aftor itt wase inned wase not answerable to what wase expected, for olmost ye moietie of itt next to ye seae wase a lyght runninge sande and of little woorth. The beste of it wase down at ye furthor ende next to Bradinge, my marish, and Knyghte's tenement in Byndbridge. I counte that there weare 200 akers

1 The celebrated engineer of the New River, London, and other works.

that might be woorth 6s.8d. ye aker, and all ye reste 2s.6d. ye aker; the totall of ye hauen wase 706 akers. Sir Hugh Myddelton before he sowlde tryed all kindes of experiments in itt; he sowed wheate, barley, oates, cabbadge seed, and last of all, rape seed, which proved ye beste, but all ye others came to nowghte. The greate inconuenionce wase, in itt ye seae browght so mutch sand and ooaze and seaeweed that choaked up the passage of ye fresch to go owt; insomutch that I am of opynion that if ye seae had not broake in, Sir Bevis could hardlie haue kept itt; for ther wold haue been no current for the fresch to go owt; for ye easterne tydes browght so mutch sand that ye fresch wase not of fforce to drive itt awaie, so that in tyme itt wold haue lain to ye seae, or else ye fresch wold haue drowned ye whoole country. In my opynion itt is not good medling with a hauen soe neare ye mayne ocean. The country (I meane ye comon people) wase verie mutch agaynst the inninge of itt, as owte of theyr slender capacitie thinkynge by a little fyshinge and fowlinge there wold accrue moore benefit then by pasturage; but this I am sure of, it caused aftor the fyrst three yeres, a greate deale moore healthe in these partes then wase evor before; and another thing is remarkable—that wheras wee thought itt wold haue improved owre marishes, certainlye they weare the woorse for itt,

and rotted sheep whych before had fattd theyre. The cawse of ye laste breache wase by reason of a wet tyme when the hauen was ful of fresch, and then a high springe tyde, when boath the waters met underneathe in the loose sand. On ye 8th of March, 1630, one Andrewe Ripley, that wase putt in to looke to Bradinge Haven by Sir Bevis Thelwell, came in poste to my howse in Nūport, to informe mee that ye seae had made a breache in ye sayde hauen neare to ye easternmoste ende. I demaunded of him what ye chardge myght be to stop it owte, he told mee he thowght abowght 40 shillinges, wherupon I bid him goe thither and get woorkmen agaynst ye nexte daye morninge and some cartes, and I woold paye them theyr wages; but ye seae ye nexte daye came soe forcible in that there wase noe medling with it, and Ripley went up presentlie to London to Sir Bevis Thelwell himselfe, to have him come downe and take soome furthor cawse; but within four dayes after the seae had wone soe much on ye hauen, and made ye breache soe wide and deepe, that on ye 15th of March when I came thither to see itt, I knewe not well what to judge of itt, for wheras at ye fyrst £5 woold have stoped it owt, nowe I thinke £200 will not doe itt, and what will be ye evente of itt tyme will tell. Sir Bevis on ye newes of this breache came into owre Island on ye 17th of March, 1630, and

browght with him a letter from my Lorde Conwayne to mee and Sir Edward Dennys, desieringe us to cawse my Ladie Woorseley¹ on behalfe of her sonn, to make up ye breache whych had hapened in her grownd through theyr neglecte. Shee retourned us an awnsor that shee thowght that ye lawe woold not compell her unto itt, and therfore desiered to bee excused, whych awnsor wee retourned to my Lorde. What ye evente will bee I knowe not,² but itt seemeth to mee not reasonable that shee shoold suffer for not complyinge with his requeste. If hee had not inned ye hauen this accident coolde

1 Frances, widow of Sir Richard Worsley, the first Baronet, who died 1621. She was the daughter of Sir Henry Neville.

2 The matter was speedily in the hands of the lawyers, and reports and appeals followed in quick succession. In June, 1632, Chief Justices Richardson and Heath made a report to the Council on a case between Frances Lady Worsley, plaintiff, and Sir Bevis Thelwall, defendant, in which a decree of certain commissioners had been referred to their decision. The decree had been against Lady Worsley, but the justices considered that she ought not to be compelled by it, until the facts relating to a breach in a sea bank whereby certain lands were flooded, were cleared by a trial at law. Five years afterwards the matter was still undecided. In 1637 Sir Bevis Thelwall, Clerk of the Wardrobe to Charles I., was plaintiff in a cause in the Exchequer against Jeremy Brett, Dame Frances Worsley, his wife, and her son, Sir Henry Worsley, and obtained a decree ordering the defendants to stop a breach in the sea wall of Brading Haven. The defendants petitioned the King to revise the decree, as being too severe against them; and the King after some consideration referred the examination of two points in the case to four members of his council. Upon this Sir Bevis presented a counter petition, praying that the other points of the decree might also be submitted to the judgment of the same counsellors. However the matter was finally concluded by the commissioners, no practical result followed; and Brading Haven remained submerged till reclaimed 240 years afterwards in the reign of Victoria.—(*S.P., Dom., Vol. 210, 1632, and Vol. 377, 1637.*)

never haue hapened, therfore hee givinge ye cawse, that shee shoulde applie ye cure I understande not. Butt this I am sure, that Sir Bevis thinketh to recover of her and her sonn, all his chardges, whych hee nowe sweareth everie waye to bee £2000. For my parte I woold wisch noe ffrynd of mine to have anie hande in ye seconde inninge of itt. Trulye all ye bettor sorte of ye Island weare verie sorrye for Sir Bevis Thelwell,¹ and the commoner sorte weare as glad; as to say trulye of Sir Bevis hee did ye countrey manie goode offices, and wase readie at all tymes to doe his beste for the public and everyone. It coste at ye fyrst takinge of itt in £4000, then they gaue £2000 to Mr. John Gibb for itt, whoe had begged itt of Kinge James; afterwardes in bwyldinge ye barne and dwellinge howse, and water mill, with ye ditchinge and quickesettinge, and makinge all ye partitions itt coolde not have coste lesse then £200 moore; soe in the total itt stode them from the tyme they began to take itt in, until ye 8th of Marche, a losse of £7000.

You may see divors buries on ye topp of owre Island hills, whose name in ye Danische tounge signifieth theyr

¹ The whole loss fell upon Thelwall, as Sir H. Myddleton had made over all his rights in the reclaimed land to him in Sept., 1624, nearly six years before.

nature, as beinge places onlie weare men were buried, and soome haue particuler names from ye p'rsns—as Galliburie, where ye ffrench weare buried, beinge overcome theyre in a battayle; Burye de Mountrell from a Captayne of ye ffrench, and manie ye lyke. I haue digged for my experience in soome of ye moore awntientest, and haue found manie bones of men formerlye consumed by fyre, accordinge to ye Romane custome, and manie peeces of Romish quyne; for in awntient tymes they did desior to be buried in *summitatem montis*, in ye moste eminentest places, and as neare heven as they coold. Wheresover you see a burie in any eminent place, moste commonlye on ye topp of hilles, you may presume that there hath beene soome buried; accordinge to ye etimologie of ye woord,—digge, and you shall find theyre bones. If thou wilt knowe mutch of ye antiquitie of ye Island, gayne ye owld bookes called ye Ligor Bookes of ye Abbeye of Quarre, and Priorie of Caresbrook, and St. Hellens. In ye Woorseleyes Study of Apledorcombe beinge once that mannor belonginge to ye Abbeye of Lyra, thou mayst find manie good antiquities. The Ligor Booke of Caresbrook, Mr. Fleminge, Mr. Kingswell, and Mr. Clover, all hath him—in Mr. Roffe's hand, sometimes Minister of Caresbrook, nowe in Covent Garden, London.

Henry ye VII. tooke a p'rticular viewe of this Island¹ in his reygne, he spent a weeke here; he laye 3 nyghtes at his Castell of Caresbrooke with his unkell, ye Lorde Woodville; he laye at Nunwell, Wootton, Brooke, and Nuporte, in ye howse by ye bullringe. Wee shall never haue Kinges doe the lyke.

Queene Elisabeth wase one of ye noblest, generous, brauest princes that evor England hadd, she had learninge and wisdom; witnes her extempore speach to ye Polisch Embasador,² and divors to others in ye lyke kinde; shee wase valorous aboue woman, and composed of statley grauetye, farre from pride. Witnesse her affabilitie even to ye meanest of her subiectes, a greate favourer of learning and virtue; theyre wase nothings wantinge that cowlde be desioed in a Prince butt that shee wase a woman. Englande was rychor, in bettor

1 In 1499. The King was—Aug. 3 at Beaulieu; Aug. 9 to Aug. 23 in the Isle of Wight, where at Brooke he was so well entertained by Dame Joanna Bowerman that he presented his hostess with his drinking horn, and granted her a fat buck yearly from Parkhurst Forest during her life. Aug. 24 the King was at Porchester, Sept. 2 at Bishop's Waltham, Sept. 3 at Winchester.—(*MS. Household Book of Henry VII. in British Museum.*)

2 Delivered at Greenwich in 1597 to Paulus Jaline, Ambassador from Sigismund, King of Poland, who had insulted her dignity by the boldness of his remonstrance against her assumption of maritime superiority over other nations of Europe. The Queen started from her seat, and answered the surprised orator in a spirited Latin speech, and at its conclusion, turning to her courtiers, exclaimed, "God's death my lords! I have been enforced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath lain long rusting."

repute and esteem amonge forenors, and everie waye ye subiectes moore happie in her reygne then evor itt wase before, or to be doubted evor will be agayne.

Wee haue made since the death of Queen Elisabeth, 4 braue voyges which coste ye state 400,000£.

The fyrst, p'formed by Sir Robert Maunsell to Argier,¹ in hope to take that cittie, or otherwyse to be fooled by ye Spaniards, Anno 1621.

The second, by Wimbleton² to Cales,³ where wee myght haue taken 8 of ye Kinge's menn of warr, but in policie would not, Anno 1625.

The third, to ye Isle of Rez, by owre greate Duke, whoe in poynt of honnor scorned to take thence theyre wines and salte, Anno 1627.

The last (I hope), by that noble Earle of Linsye⁴ to Rochell, the succes whereof is itt *in deposito*, pray God it proove not woorse then ye others. I myght haue added another by Generoll Fyldinge, Earle of Denbye,⁵ to as littel purpose as all ye otheres.

1 This fruitless expedition to Algiers was composed of six ships of the Royal Navy and twelve hired from the merchants. The fleet set sail from Plymouth October 12, 1620.

2 Sir Edward Cecil, grandson of Lord Burghley, created Viscount Wimbledon 1626.

3 Cadiz.

4 The fleet sailed September 8, 1628, and effected nothing.

5 In October, 1626.

JAMES I.

In ye fyrst yere of Kinge James (1603) when he came to Bewley,¹ all owre companyes for a grace and honor to my Lorde of Sowthehampton, came owt of ye Island thethor; and theyre trayned before him. When Kinge James fyrst came into ye Island, hee wase mutch taken with seeing ye littel bwoyes² skirmishe, whoe he loved to see betor and willynglior then menn.

Kinge James came twyce into ye Island,³ and hunted in ye parke, where ownce he dined; ye other tyme in ye castel; all owre sowldiors trayned before him; wee met him at ye water syde, where we kissed his hand. Prince Henrye (a hopeful gentleman) and Kinge Charles

1 On a visit to the Earl of Southampton, who had been granted the office of Captain of the Island for life, in July, 1603.

2 Boys were drilled in martial exercises in other places as well as in the Island, and their performances pleased Charles I. as much as they did his father. In the summer of 1627 the King visited Chichester, and was there gratified by witnessing the proficiency of "certain boys" in the use of arms. On his Majesty expressing his approbation he was requested to give them some barrels of gunpowder; which request, for their encouragement, and in the hope that the youths of other places would be stirred up to do the same, the King granted, but left the quantity and manner to his council.—(*S.P., Dom.*, Vol. 77, 1627.)

3 The first visit of the King to the Island was in August, 1607, and the second in the same month two years later. An entry in the registers of Carisbrooke Church by the vicar—John Baker—states: "King James landed . . . and sawe a muster, . . . dined at the Castle, and sawe in the afternoone most of the Iland with Prince Charles, his sonne, . . . and hunted in the parke, killed a bocke, and so departed againe to Bewley, the 2 of August, A.D. 1609, being Wednesday."

haue also bene in this Island. Kinge Charles when he wase Prince, wase in owre Island;¹ he dined at Caresbrook Castel, where he made diuors shottes with ye ordnaunce. Aftor dynner he went to Cows, and there tooke a small shipe, and went that nyght to Portesmouth. I wayghted upon him to ye Castel, cominge through ye Castelhold beinge passed by ye signe of ye Lion clawinge ye ffryor, he tourned abowght his horse to beholde itt, and demaunded ye meaninge thereof. Answer wase made that wee served all papistes and prestes in that maner.

Kinge James absolutely wase ye beste scholler and wisest Prince for generol knowledge that evor England had; he wase betweene parties wonderous juste, and had a verie tendor consciense; witnes ye difficultie to drawe him to pardon murther or anye notorious cryme; he wase exceedinglie mercifull, espetiollie in offenses agaynst himselfe; witnes his pardonyng of Rawley, Cobham, and Gray; and woold saye that he could bothe safely pardon and forget treason comited agaynst him. But withal he was woonderous passionate; a greate

1 In 1618. Another entry in the Carisbrooke registers says: "Prince Charles landed at the Cows, and came into the forest, and saw a skirmish there, and went from thence to Abbingdon down, and looked over the Iland, and came to the Castle, and so thence to Newport, where he dined at Mr. James' house; and his Grace departed to the Cows, and took ship and went to Portesmouth, in the year 1618, the 27th of August, being Thursday.—Jo. Baker."

swearor;¹ a lover of his favorytes beyond ye love of menn to women; verye liberoll; witnes his extraordin-aire greate gwyftes, not only to his favorytes, but almoste to all abowght him; he wase ye chastest Prince for women that ever wase, for he woold often sweare that he nevor knewe anye other woman then his owne Queene. A virtuous modest woman he woold bothe hyghly grace and commend. He loved to be accounted goode; for a poore woman seeinge him come from his howse in Skotland downe a way that led from ye same, espiinge ye Kinge, tolde her neybour soe that ye Kinge herd her—"Here cometh ye good man of Balinger"²—beinge ye name of that place he soe often came through. Ye Kinge mutch rejoyced at that name, and held itt moore honorable then to bee stiled Empe-rour of ye Wordle. He wase not popular nor plawsible to his subiectes that desioered to see him, infinitelie

1 The King's habit of swearing was notorious. "He was a man wonderfully passionate, much given to swearing, and in his words he sometimes gave great offence both in respect of God and man."—(*Goodman's Court of King James*, edited by J. S. Brewer, Vol. I.) "He would make a great deal too bold with God in his passion, both with cursing and swearing, and one strain higher verging on blasphemy; but would in his better temper say 'he hoped God would not impute them as sins and lay them to his charge, seeing they proceeded from passion.'"—(*Sir A. Weldon's Court of King James*.)

2 In a letter written by Prince Charles and Buckingham to the King from "Madrill the 21 of Mareh, 1623," after the subscription "your Majesty's humble slaue and doge steenie," is a postscript beginning "Be chearful, good man of Balangith, for wee warrant you all shall goe well."—(*Goodman's Court of King James*, Vol. I.)

given to huntinge; although in his latter tyme by reason hee could not ryde faste, he had littel pleasure in ye chase: his delyght wase to come in at ye dethe of ye deare,¹ and to heare ye comendationes of his howndes. An infinite lover of fruite,² as grapes, melones, and ye lyke, and as free a drynker of sweete wynes and Schotch ale; a louer of peace, and noe man of warre. For ye present deliverie of his mynde he wase ye beste of that adge, hatinge all men that spoke ill of others, sayinge noe man need feare damnation if Sir Richard Weston³ went to heauen; as hauinge a tounge that spoke ill of all men. He had manie wittie jestes, and olso in his passion manie prophane; he wouold haue a reason giuen him for all thinges; witnes John Gib, and his white and black horses that eate up one another's tayle. This John Gib wase he that when ye Kinge wase angry becawse noe man could giue him a reason for somewhat

1 "His legs and feet come pretty well to him, having found out a very good expedient of late, to bathe them in every buck and stag's belly in the place where he kills them, which is counted an excellent remedy to strengthen and restore the sinews. *Au reste*, he is fallen to his old diet, and will not be persuaded to forbear fruit nor sweet wines."—(*Chamberlain to Carleton, June 18, 1619. Court and Times, Vol. II.*)

2 "Truly I think that King James every autumn did feed a little more than moderately upon fruits. I remember that Mr. French, of the spicery, who sometimes did present him with the first strawberries, cherries, and other fruits, and kneeling to the King had some speech to use to him—that he did desire his Majesty to accept them, and that he was sorry they were no better, with such like complimentary words; but the King never had the patience to hear him one word but his hand was in the basket."—(*Goodman, Vol. I.*)

3 In the reign of Charles I. Lord Treasurer, and Earl of Portland 1633.

that noe good reason could be giuen; tolde ye Kinge that if he woold giue him a reason whie his blacke horse in ye stable (hauinge sufficient haye and proven-dor) shoold ye laste nyght eate up his whyte horse's tayle, he woold give him a reason for ye other. As he woold sweare mutch soe his ordinarie oathe wase "God's woaundes." Beinge crossed in his huntynge by rayne, he swore itt wase not rayne, but ye windoes of heaven weare opened; and he could not be drawn owt of itt; but woold sit in itt to se wheathor God woold kepe his promise in not drowninge of ye wordle a seconde tyme. It manye tymes he wase put foorth of humor by soome that woold desparately owtdoe him. He spoke mutch, and as well as any man, or rathor bettor; but for bodilye actions put rydinge asyde, he did nor could use litell, his bodye for want of use growinge that way defective. If he had had but ye poore spirit and resolution butt to haue acted that which he spoke, or doon as well as he knewe how to do well, Saloman had ben shorte of him. A greate politisian, and verie sownd in ye reformed religion; witnes his confession on his dethe¹ bed. . . . His laste sicknes wase at Theobaldes of an ordinarye

1 "Our blessed master went out of this world like a Christian that had a strong heart and an humble mind. Two days before God's act of receiving him to His mercy, he took God to him by receiving of the communion; and at that did express a lively faith and the definition of a pure Christian, as he concluded the verbal creed with these words, 'There is no other belief, neither

ague; by reason of his impatience to endure payne, and his wilfulnes in hauinge of those thinges that weare oposite to his disease; as in his heate by puttinge his handes in colde water, and by imoderate drynkinge of smalebeare, and other disorders, itt grewe to a feavor, and soe he dyed. Hee woold knowe of his phisitions where on his well daye his ague wase.

SIR HENRY NEVILL¹ ON KINGE JAMES.

Nevor man wrought moore and did les;
Nevor man spoke better and did woorse.

There wase a stagge hunted owt of ye Newe fforest into ye lland in Ano Dom. 1609, and lived manye yeres in ye lland; he laye mutch in Rowberoe and in my groundes at Artingeshoote and Whitefield. Ye Kinge had a greate desyor to hunt him, but wase diswaded from itt; for that itt wase almoste imposible to kill him, becawse on all ocasions he woold take ye seae. Itt wase thought he went into ye Newe fforest to rutt, and retourned agayne; at laste he wase killed when he wase owt of season by one Caue, a country fellowe with a muskett.

hope,' and when the Lord Keeper asked him whether he would have the absolution, he answered, 'As it is practised in the English Church, I ever approved it; but in the dark way of the Church of Rome, I do defy it.' And this I tell you not by report, for I had the honour and comfort to receive it with him."—(*Conway to Carleton, March 31, 1625. Court and Times, Vol. I.*)

1 Of Billingham, Berks. His daughter, Frances, was the wife of Sir Richard Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, the first baronet.

THE DILLINGTON FAMILY.

Anthony Dyllington wase ye fyrst of that famelye, he came owt of Somersetshyre from a place called Dyllington, he bowght Knighton of one Gylbert; he dyed Anno Dom. 1584. He hadd 2 wyffes, ye fyrst (by whome he had all his chil^d) 2 sonns and 4 dawghtors, wase Ann Reade, of Wales. Aftorwardes he maryed one Goddardes widdowe, of Hampton, a meccannicke or merchaunt; his eldest sonn wase Sir Robert, whoe maryed an owld widdowe in Devon, and dyed without issue in London 1608, and lyeth buried in ye chawncell in St. Clement's church; I beinge then a student in ye Midle Temple wase at his burioll, and manie Isle of Wyght men more. He wase ye merryst and most complete gentleman that ever this Island bredd. Trystram, ye seconde brother, maryed Cicely Goddarde, his mother-in-lawe's dawghtor, a base woman, by whom he had Robert now livinge. His (Ant. Dillington) eldest dawghtor, Ann, wase maryed to Sir William Oglander; ye seconde to Mr. Bourgh, of Lincolnshyre (whose sonn wase Sir John Bourgh, that woorthie souldier killed in ye Isle of Rez) named Amey. Francis ye 3rd wase maryed to Mr. Scott, a woorthie gentleman, and a singular good schollar, he had an estate in Shalflete fferme, and wase buried there; she had a seconde howsband, Mr. Nicholas

Browne. Jane, ye 4th dawghtor, maryed to one Mr. Truscott, of Deuonshyre.

Sir Robert Dyllington¹ (next to Mr. Thomas Woorseley) wase one of ye compleatest gentlemen in owre Island, and it wase pittie he had no issue that his good parts might haue descended.

If I may speake without partiallitie I verylie bleeve that ye Isle of Wyght nevor bredd so fine a gentleman as Sir Robert Dyllington (the sonn of Anthonie) wase; he wase as hansome well complexioned as you could wisch; he wase a good, not greate travilor and schollar; he had his Latine, ffrench, Spanisch, and Italion tounge he hadd; he wase very honest, stout, and valiant; but above all his sweete, noble, merry carridge; as full of conceypts without offense; verie liberoll to his ffryndes. All men loved his companie, greate Lordes and others; he dyed in London, and is buried goinge up to the

¹ A coat of arms was granted to Robert Dillington, of Knighton Georges, I. W., by William Camden, Clarenceux, Jany. 11, 1599,—gules, a lion salient, or. He opposed the high handed proceedings of Sir George Carey about the time of the sailing of the Armada 1588, and in consequence of his complaint, was summoned before the Council, and committed to the Fleet Prison, on a charge of allying with papists against the government, shouting "Liberty," and declaring that if he could not get redress in any other way, he would seek it at the point of his poniard. After a spirited remonstrance in his favour, signed by most of the gentlemen of the Island, he was released.

chawncel in St. Clement's Church. He left his estate, altho' not greate, it out of debt, to one Robert Dyllington, his brother Tristrame's sonn, whoe inheriyted with his landes not one of his unkell's conditions.

Robert Dyllington, my kinsman, a yonger brother's sonn, wase bredd a servingman with Sir Thomas Lake,¹ both by reason of his little chardge, and extraordinarie close liuinge and thriftiness, is from a small estate lyke to be one of ye richest men if he live. 1615.

Mr. Robert Dyllington wase the sonn of one Goddarde's dawghtor, a merchaunt in Hampton, after whose base and miserable conditions he mutch tooke, insomutch as his unkell, Sir Robert, cowld hardlie endure him. His fathor, a braue gentleman, dyed when he wase younge, after his unkell had left him ye land (for before he wayghted on Sir Thomas Lake). Marryinge with a woman² lyke himselfe, they grewe soe miserably base, as in one instance for all, when anie came to his howse with horses, he hath bene often found in ye rack and maunger takinge awaie the haye; but by these thriftie coorses, from one of ye meanest

1 Secretary of State, and a native of Southampton. Through the misconduct and intrigues of his wife, and daughter, who had married Lord Roos, he was disgraced, fined, and ruined, 1618-19.

2 He married first, Mabel, daughter of Sir Humphrey Foster, Kt., of Berkshire, and secondly, Catherine, sister of Lord Georges.

in ye Island he grewe soe rytch as he pourchased¹ Motson of Mr. Cheeke, and divors other thinges, which he kept all in his handes, as fearfull that anie should gayne by him; and as his livinge wase contemptible till he attayned 44 yeres of adge, wherein he gott mutch wealth, I sent then one unto him that had a Baronnetship to sell² (1628); the chepenes of ye pryce drewe him on to deale, soe that nowe he that wase of late inferior to all, is nowe inferior to none, and there is good hopes that with ye newe honnor he will become moore gentill; but howsoever it cannot be sayd of him as it wase sayd by Aristotle to a poore olde man, that he found makeinge his supper on a roote, O ffrynde, sayd Aristotle, if thou hadst not broke thie fast soe, thou myghtest nowe have supped mutch bettor.

His Carractor.

Base, prowde, and miserable, not caringe for anie but those by whome he may gayne; in all his actions he hath relation to his own endes; doinge a courtesey no furthor then may stand with his owne profite; one

1 Sir John in another place in his MSS. styles him "Mr. Dyllington, whoe will buy all." Besides Mottistone, he purchased Westover of Mr. Erlesman, and the Manor of Butbridge from the Urrys.

2 One of the forty Baronetships that Buckingham, before embarking for Rochelle, distributed among his chief followers in lieu of money, and which titles they sold to the best bidder. The average price was £150 or £200,—(See under "*Buckingham*," page 48.)

that wouold seeme wise, it a foole in all thinges, gayne excepted.

Anthonye Dillington ye sonn of Robert of ye adge of 17 yeres dyed at Oxforde in Maye, 1627, my sonn then beinge verie sick also at Oxforde, and in ye opinion of ye phisitions as dawngerous, butt God reserved him to see moore miserie.

THE GARD FAMILY.

Becawse ye Gardes nowe begin to growe rich in owre Island, I thought itt fit to sett here downe theyre pedigree, that after adges maye know ye better.

Pierre Garde wase borne in Normandie in ffrance, of what howse or famelye I knowe not, but itt is moste likelye he tooke his name from his office. Butt this is moste certayne, he comitted there hygh treason, and wase hanged, drawne, and quortered, or otherwyse as ye coustome in ffrance is, torne with wilde horses, his howse pulled downe, his trees rooted up, and all his estate confiscated to ye Kinge. He hadd 3 sonnes whych were presentlye banished; one of ye eldest, named Rychard, came into ye Isle of Wyght abowght ye beginninge of Quene Elizabeth's reygne; ye other 2 brothers, one came to London, and wase there a coche-maker in Smithfylde, ye other settled in Cornewale. Rychard that came into ye Island, settled in Godshill

p'risch, maryed there, and had too sonnes, Rychard and Petor, and a dawghtor. His dawghtor maryed one Hobbs, of Ride, nowe livinge. Rycharde, ye fathor, was a notable slie fellowe, dishoneste, and giuen to filching; he browght soome trickes owt of ffrance with him. Vide—he woold steale a cowe, and puttinge a loafe of breade hott owt of ye ouen on her hornes, make her hornes soe supple that they woold tourne anie waye he pleased, soe as to disfigure ye beaste that ye owner myght not knowe him agayne. Manye other shiftes he hadd, beinge a man of noe greate conscience, by whych meanes he recovered soome wealth, and dyed. His sonnes, Rychard and Petor, did not degenerate; Rychard wase as craftie a knaue as anye (excepte his brother) in a whole counterye; he wase goode att readinge and understandinge of owld euidences, whereby he gott manye into his handes, and soe forced ye owners to a composition. He wase indifferently skilled in lawe, a moste penurious base fellowe, and of littel religion; he dyed¹ abowght 1616,

1 Richard Gard died Feby., 1617, and on the wall of the porch of Godshill Church is a tablet with a Latin inscription to his memory, now almost illegible:

“Ecce cumbat Gardi corpus mortale Richardi,
Hoc tumulo; verum spiritus astra tenet.
Cujus dona scholis largita et munera egenis
Annua, perpetuo non peritura manent.
Inclyta si pareret multos hæc insula tales,
Qualem jam tandem protulit nuncce virum;
Tunc bene pauperibus, meliusq, scholaribus esset,

and in his will¹ gaue Rychard, ye eldest sonn of Petor, ye bettor parte of his estate, hauinge noe childern of his owne. He willed his bodye to be coffined in ledd, and to be layde butt 2 foote deepe in ye erth, in ye portch of Godshill Church, as unwillinge that to mutch erth shoulde hindor him from rysinge att ye resurreccion; where wee will leaue him, to speake of Petor, ye seconde brother, and sonn of Rychard ye Bandit.

Sub pede quos pressos quisq, jacere sinit.

Dictus Richardus Gard, sepultus fuit 5 die Februarii 1617."

On the opposite wall is another tablet, with a translation, or rather paraphrase, of the lines in Latin:

"Here lies the mortal part of Richard Gard,
While his freed spirit meets with heaven's reward;
His gifts endowed the schools, the needy raised,
And by the latest memory will be praised.
And may our isle be filled with such a name,
And be like him whom virtue clothed with fame;
Blest with the poor, the scholars too were blest
Through such a donor that is gone to rest."

1 Richard Gard probably was not *quite* so black as painted by his biographer, and he certainly never deserved *all* the praises bestowed upon him in his epitaph; but in his childless old age, under the influence of superstitious, or possibly better motives, he bequeathed a considerable portion of his questionable gains for charitable purposes. By his will, dated 1617, he gave 20s. yearly to the poor of the parish of Newchurch, and 10s. yearly to the poor of the parish of Godshill, for ever, to be paid at Christmas. Also 10s. to the poor of the town of Newport, 10s. to the poor of Brading, and 10s. to the poor of St. Helens, to be paid yearly on All Saints' Day. Also 10s. to the poor of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and the same sum to the poor of the parish of Arreton, yearly, for ever. He also gave £5 yearly, for ever, for the maintenance of an usher in the school at Godshill (founded by Sir R. Worsley in 1614), and £200 for a stock, to remain for ever in the custody of his heirs and executors, for the benefit of the poor impotent people of the parishes of Godshill, Newchurch, Brading, and St. Helens, the poor of the City of Winchester, and for the support of an usher in the Free School of Newport.

This Petor had lefte him by his fathor, a littel lande att St. Hellens (whych how itt myght be pourchased in his owne name, beinge an alien, I leaue), woorth per annum £5. Rychard, ye eldor brother, beinge willinge to cheate his brother Petor of ye lande, wase an importunate sutor to bwyte itt of him; ye other, as craftie, permitted him to feede him with mony, and hauinge had halfe or bettor of ye woorth of it, wase drawne (as he made himselve verie unwillinge) to signe a deede of sale thereof to his brother; but he beinge att that tyme under adge; ye fyrst act he did when he came of adge wase to cheate ye cheator, and nullifie that deede by nonage. The enmitie then betweene ye 2 brothers wase greate, they vilified one another, and discovered each others knauerie to ye viewe of ye whoole Island. I cannot omitt one in silence, beinge soe notorious. Rychard Garde had goode store of monyes, and durst not trust anye man with itt, noe not his owne howse, but hid itt in a pott undergrownd in ye fild, where one Smyth, his neybour, mistrustinge soome sutch matter, observed him moore narrowlye, and by watchinge him, found an opportunitie to gayne ye hidden pott. Ye other when he missed itt, esteeminge itt littel lesse then his God, had welneare hanged himselve, but that he had soome confidence by ye diuel's meanes to recover itt; whereupon ye brothers nowe fryndes, consult of ye

meanes. Petor as ye moore active man undertakes itt, goeth to a witch neare Ringwoode, or soomwhere, and browght home certayne hope of ye shorte retourne of ye monyes; whereupon this Smyth ye Sattordaye followinge was taken on Hazely Hill on his retourne from Nuport, and there in a greate storme wase beaten, haled, whipped, misused, and almoste killed (had not soome ye nexte morninge found him by chance), not knowinge or seeinge whoe did act itt, butt affirmed itt wase ye diuel; and beinge longe ill aftor, could not be quiet in conscience till he hadd browght home ye pott of silver agayne to Rychard Garde's howse to Binstede, accordinge to ye true relation formerlye made to Petor by ye witch. Petor, he gott still landes and liuinges, wheathor by ryght or wronge I suppose he littel respected; he wase, and is, one of ye slyest, craftyest knaues that I knowe; witt and judgement in mattors of lawe he hath enough both to serue his owne tourne and to cosen his neyghbours; a man woorse spoken of I nevor knewe. He maryed his eldest sonn, Rychard, to Wolferye's only dawghtor, with fayre and spetious promises and soome performances, but priuately beforehand made his sonn to entor into bond to doo certayne futor actes to his predjudice; soe aftor maryadge he neglected his sonn, and p'formed less his promises to Wolfery, whereupon I haue had ye

hearinge of ye differences betweene them. Nevor did I heare ye lyke woordes betweene fathor and sonn,—ye fathor wishinge he had p—d him owt agaynst a wall, and that he had nevor beene borne; ye sonn answered—it greeved him to come from soe base and unwoorthie a fellowe, whose knauerie in cheatinge, lyinge, dissemblynge, and base dealinge with all men, as well as with his owne childern, had made him soe notorious that he was aschamed to be acompted ye sonn of sutch a fathor; but when ye tree is bad ye fruite seldome prooves bettor. For this Rychard, ye sonn, proves one of ye basest fellowes in ye Island, and I verylie thinke itt is doubled in him. His brother Petor he threateneth to kill for gayninge moore cunninglie, with moore refined knaverie, his birthryght from him, whom Petor ye fathor determyned to make heyre of his fortunes, as well as he wase alreadie of his sleyghtes and cunninge, and there is soome apearence alreadie that in tyme he may proove as good as anye of his famelye. *Sed meliori opto.*

On ye 28th of Maye, 1631, a mason, one Thos. Davis, and his sonn, digginge for erth in a barne of Nicholas Gardes att Princelade in Nuchurch p'risch, found a pewtor platter, and underneath a brasse pott, and in ye brasse pott an erthen pott full of Elizabeth's shil-

linges; he att nyght putt itt awaye, but itt came at last to be knowen by his over hastie spendinge; whereupon on ye fayre woordes myxt with threates that ye sayd Nicholas Garde and his fathor used, he gaue them £98, but itt is thought that there wase moore. I hearinge of itt, sent my warrant for them all, tooke theyre severol examinations, retourned them to my Lord Threasuror, and tyme will produce who shall haue itt. But I am confident that it wase hidden there by one Rychard Garde, unkel to Nicholas, and owner of ye sayd lande, an envious, miserable fellowe, who dyed soome 14 yeares before itt wase found.

THE LIFE OF SIR GEORGE MORE, KNT.¹

When he wase younghe he wase putt to schoole by his

¹ Sir George More was born Nov., 1553, and succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1600. Sir William married, as his second wife, Mabel, daughter of Marchion Dingley, Esq., of Wolverton, in the Isle of Wight, but by her had no surviving issue. In 1598 Sir George was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and procured a grant from the Crown of the Lordship of Godalming. In the reign of James I. he was appointed Treasurer to Henry Prince of Wales, and received at Loseley in 1606 the honour of a visit from the King. In 1610 he was appointed Chaneellor of the Order of the Garter, and in 1615 (by special command of the King) Lieutenant of the Tower of London, in the place of Sir Gervase Elwes, who was condemned and executed for his share in the murder of Sir Thos. Overbury.—(*Vide Loseley MS.*) Sir George represented Guildford and the County of Surrey in several parliaments. He married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Adrian Poynings, Kt., Governor of Portsmouth, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the Loseley Chapel in the Church of St. Nicholas, Guildford, is a monument to the memory of Sir George and his wife.

fathor, Sir William More,¹ to ye fre schoole at Gwilford; from thence at 15 yeres of adge he went to Oxforde to Martin Colledge, where he proceded Batchelor and Maystor of Artes. From thence he wayghted on ye greate Earle of Leystor, who wase soe gracious both with soverayge and coort; and wase in very greate favour with him, insomutch as he often wase imployed in messages and lettors betweene his maystor and ye Queene. Once among ye reste—Leystor hauinge beene longe absent, and sendinge Sir George with a lettor to her Grace, he had present awdience and dispatch, biddinge him make all haste back agayne with this message —“That she showld do as ye weathor, nothinge but weepe (for it then rayned), untill she sawe him,” and gave him a dimond ringe of her finger to carrye unto him as a pledge of her love. The Queene loved Sir George very well, for she wase wont to come to Losely to his fathor’s, Sir William More’s, very often, whom she called her black howseband. Afterwardes he traveled with Sir Philip Sydney as his kinsman and companyon all over Ffrance, Italy, and Germanie; at his retourne he wase mutch honoured and imployed in many seruices by ye Queene. He maryed one of ye dawghtors and co-heyres of Sir Adrian Poyninges, Knight, some-

1 Knighted by the Earl of Leicester, in the garden of the Earl of Lincoln, at Pirford, the Queen being present.

time Governor of Portesmouth; where one of his sonnes lieth buried in ye entoringe into ye chawncel, with an inscription of brass; he wase liniolly descended from ye howse of ye Lord Poyninges, of Shropshire; he had 2 sistors onlye, one¹ maryed to my Lord Chancellor Egerton, and the other² to Sir Francis Mannering, of Shropshire. Sir George More beinge a Parliament man, wase by the Queene, not beinge in ye Bill, chosen by her shryfe for spetioll seruice. A President not to be paralled, he wase ye awntientest Knight in Surry, and Justice and Debutie-Liftennant; he wase one of the Hygh Commission chosen by Prince Henry when he went fyrst to keep howse, his Thresuror, who he infinitely loued and certaynely wouold nevor haue changed had he lived to haue been Kinge. He was Chawncelor of ye Gartor, and p'formed that seruice so well as that Kinge James³ wouold often say he couold nevor find any crack in him; when Somerset the Kinge's greate favorite had

1 Elizabeth: Sir Thos. Egerton, afterwarde Lord Ellesmere, was her third husband.

2 Anne: married Sir F. Mainwaring, Kt., of Ightfield, Shropshire.

3 Whatever King James's opinion of Sir George may have been, he in 1601 formed a very unfavourable estimate of the character of his future Royal master. In May of that year he was at Brussels, and a letter from thence, preserved in the State Paper Office, says: "George More, who came here about the Spanish title, and left in discontent for Scotland, has returned thence still more disgusted; and proclaims the King a dissembler, promise breaker, inconstant, and given privately to drunkenness; that he quarrels with his wife, and had thought of putting her in prison, but was dissuaded by his Council."

offended, Sir George wase by ye Kinge himselve chosen Liftennant of ye Tower, as one of the trustiest and ablest he cowlde find owte for that seruice. The Kinge and also Queene Elizabeth often imployed him in commissions, and for to worke ye Parliament House to sutch thinges as they desyred to haue effected. He wase only unfortunate in that the favorites nevor affected him; for Somerset woulde often tell him, beinge his prisoner in ye tower, that he often heard Kinge James nominate him for greate places when they fell, and that he had still crossed him, and mooved ye Kinge for others, and that he had had diuors of ye beste places if he had not hindored him. The like did Buckingame doo when the Kinge had sworn to him that he shoulde be Maystor of the Wardes before he went owte of towne, it the Duke of Buckingame woulde haue it for another of his creatures. He wase but littell of stature, but of greate abilities, by nature very passionate, it in his wisdom he conquered that passion, insomutch as you woulde think him to be of mild disposition; his only errorr amonge his many admirable vertues wase, that he to much neglected his owne affayres, and followed ye Court, and other men. He thought his merites woulde haue aduanced him to soome hygh place, as no man bettor deserued it; but he liued in a time that mony bore downe all merite, and a dounce with mony

wase bettor esteemed then ye beste, ablest, and deserving man liuinge. Then he wase of a woonderful free disposition, many makinge use of his goode nature; a greate howsekeeper, for when I fyrst maryed his dawghtor he gaue 50 liueryes, spent every weeke an ox and 12 shepe, kept his stuarde's table, and had all thinges proportionable to it. Butt when Prince Henry dyed, then fell all his fortunes. He wase of his diott ye temperatest, and ye greatest paynetaker that evor I knewe, and a honestor man never liued. He hadd 3 sonnes and 5 dawghtors, ye eldest maryed to Sir Nicholas Cary,¹ the second to Sir Thomas Grymes, ye third to ye Deane of St. Pawles, Doctor Donne,² the fourth to Baronett Milles,³ who dyed in childbed; ye youngest to Sir John Oglander. I maye trulye saye of this man, I never knewe any more payneful of bodye, or more industrious of minde; he wase quallified with rare gwyftes, as with judgement, learninge, memorie, understandinge, knowlledge, ellocution, honestie, loue, and liberallitie. He wase littel and good. "Morus tarde moriens; Morum cito moriturum."⁴ Sir George More,

1 Sir Nicholas Thockmorton Carew, Kt., of Bedington, Surrey, 1598.

2 Married in 1602: see *Life* by Walton.

3 Sir John Mills, Bt., of Camoys Court.

4 This punning motto, or rebus on the name of More, Sir John probably copied on one of his visits to Loseley, as on the ceiling of the parlour of that house there still remains a representation of a mulberry tree, with the above inscription by the sides of it.

ye best of men, departed this wordle (wherein he took more paynes for ye seruice of his countrey then any man liuinge) ye 5th of October, 1632, and left his grand-child, Poynings More, ye sonn of Sir Robert, to succeed him as his heyre in Loseley; which Poynings¹ More kept his Christmas with me 1632.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN LEYGH, OF NORTH COORT,
IN SHORWELL, MY GOOD FRYND.

He wase a younger brother's sonn of kin to that Sir John Leygh, of Apeldorcoombe, whose dawghtor and heyre Sir James Woorseleye, of Lancashyre, maryed; he was born but to small fortune, only a handsome, active, younge gentleman; his fathor² left him soome yeres in Arreton ffarme, and he had an unkell³ that wase Stuard to ye Abbot of Quarr that dyed and left him ye remaynes of his fortunes; all that he had wase not worth above £2000. He maryed one of Mr. John Dingle's dawghtors⁴ of Woolverton, they beinge fyrst

1 Eldest son of Sir Robert, by Frances, daughter of Sampson Lennard, Esq. In 1632 he was granted licence and passport by the Lords of the Council "to travell into forraine partes and therein to remain for the space of three yeres, provided that he repairs not to the Cittie of Rome without licence first obtained from his Majestie." He was created a Baronet in 1642.

2 Barnaby Leigh, who married Grace, daughter of Henry Lyte, Esq., of Lyte's Cary, Somerset.

3 Edward Leigh, of Shorwell.

4 Elizabeth,

(so chosen) Lord and Ladie of a Sommerpole at a Whitsontide in ye P'risch of Shorwell; in those dayes that honest recreation wase very common, and not dishonorable, but as a meanes to make many matches, and to drawe mutch good companie togeathor, ye gayne whereof went to ye mayntenance of ye church. Mr. Dinglie, his fathor-in-lawe, wase imployed by Sir George Carey as his Debutie-liftennant, Sir John Leygh liuinge with him and beinge more active than his fathor-in-lawe, dispatched most of ye busines, and beinge soe browght up (at ye feete of Gameliell) inabled him soe well, that aftor Mr. Dinglie's death Sir George Carye made choyce of him for his Debutie Liftennant, and aftor him my Lord of Sowthampton.¹ He continued longe in that place and aloone, becawse Mr. Woorsley whose awnces-tors had ye full commaund heretofore woold not accept of it, and there wase few others that liued in ye cowntery capabell of itt. He had also ye nomination in my Lord Conway's time, although then soe owld as not *compos mentis*. He had 2 brothers,² and a sistor maryed to Sir George Guntor; he liued to see them

1 Dec. 31, 1603, the Earl of Southampton nominated Thos. Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, and John Leygh, of Shorwell, Deputy-Captains of the Island, and of the castles and forts therein, with proviso of their granting no licences for the export of grain.

2 Anthony Leigh, of London, and Barnaby Leigh, of Thorley, who married Mabel, daughter of John Dingley, of Wolverton,

all buried, as also many of his own children, namely, Mrs. Grace Leygh, a handsom gentlewoman and a good, maryed to Sir John Rychardes, of Yaverland. He wase a gentleman of ye most temperatest diott that evor I knewe, contented and satisfyed with a small mattor eythor of meate or drinke. At ye ordinarye with us, he woold not eate above 3 or 4 bittes of meate, and proportionablelie of drinke. I wase with him in ye peace 20 yeres, and most of that tyme noe other butt ourselves in ye Island; he woold never differ in opinion, butt of a mild and good nature; no schollar, nor mutch redd, but verie paynful, and willinge to doo what good he coold, verie pittiful and merciful; in his lattor tyme weeping at every disastor. He hadd manye children,¹ butt only 2 dawghtors. He lived to see 4 Captaynes² of ye Island buried; to see all those that weare howse-keepers when he wase a younge mann buried; to see all ye gentlemen of his own adge (I meane in this Island) buried, only Sir John Meux excepted; to see all gentlemen that weare borne and liuinge, younge or owlde, when he wase first maryed, buried; to see all ye Justices of Peace that weare in commission when he wase fyrst putt in, buried; he liued to be ye oldest

1 His second son, Thos. Leigh, was Mayor of Newport, and married Jane, daughter of Emanuel Bad, Esq.

2 Sir Richard Worsley 1565, Sir Edward Horsey 1582, Sir George Carey 1603, and Earl of Southampton 1625.

Justice of ye Peace and gentleman in ye Island and shyre at lardge; and is nowe still liuinge, September, 1629.

He wase a very good howsband, and by his frugallitie and by laying owt his mony on reversions (namely Northcoort) he gott a good estate, which his sonn, Mr. Barnabas Leygh, by his good howsbandrie, and by his 3 wyffes,¹ hath mutch augmented. Sir John wase taken with a ded palsy going into his garden to untruss, his horses beinge at ye door saddled for to ryde to Winchester to ye Assises, when he wase abowt 30 yeres of adge, soe that all his ryght syde wase ded, and he lived soe with that palsy (as I think no sutch president before) 50 yeres. He wase Knyghted at Bewlie by Kinge James in ye 3rd yere of his reyn (Aug. 30, 1606,) at ye request of my Lord of Sowthampton, all owre companies then trayning at Bewlie before his Ma^{tie}. He woold often

1 In the north aisle of Shorwell Church is a large and singular brass to the memory of the first and second wives of Mr. Barnaby Leigh, with this inscription: "To ye remembrance of ye two most worthie and religious gentlewomen, his late deare and loyall wives, Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfield, whoe died ye 7th of March, 1615, having bin ye mother of 15 hopeful children; and Mrs. Gartrude Parsevall, who died childles, ye 22nd of December, 1619, was this monument consecrated by their living and sorrowful husband, Barnabas Leigh, Esq."—Twelve lines of verse here follow. His third wife was the widow of — Bulkeley, of Burgate, Hants, by whom he had one son, Francis Leigh, of Alvington, I.W.

take up his grandchild in his armes (now Sir John Leygh the younger) and say, "Thou wilt one daye revenge my quarrell, and wisch thie fathor ded as hee now wischeth mee;" this hee woold merylie say to young Sir John Leygh, his grandchild; for Mr. Barnabie Leygh wase nonne of the most duetifull sonns, for he woold often say, "Woold I could say ye beginninge of ye Lorde's Prayer." Sir John Leygh bwylt and bowght¹ Northcoort, which formerlye wase a priorie; he surveyed all ye workes at Caresbroke,² Sandham, and Cowse Castelles, and kept ye accomptes; he did very mutch good in his country; lived to be a very childe of 80 and odd yeres, to see his grandchildren haue children; and when he dieth he will leaue many wryghtinges behind him, which to haue coppies of them woold be mutch for ye good of ye country; ye lyke is there in ye studdie of Apledorcombe, many notable antiquities, presidents, orders and constitutions, for ye good of this Island. Hee dyed in January, 1629,³ ye

1 Of Mr. Temes.

2 In a roll of the accounts of the works and repairs carried out at Carisbrooke Castle, 1587-88, occurs this item: "John Leigh, gent., for the expenses and chardges of himselfe, fyve men, and sixe horses, for 12 dayes travellinge from the Isle of Wyghte to London, stayinge there, and bringing downe the thousand markes appoynted for the fortifications, £4 . 0 . 0."

3 New style, 1630.

19th, and was buried¹ with greate solemnity 8th of March by Mr. Jones,² of Arreton.

THE LIFE OF SIR RYCHARD WOORSELEY,
KNYGT AND BARRONET.

When he wase younge he wase taught and educated by his fathor, Mr. Thomas Woorseley,³ a man well learned and of very good partes; when he accomplishched ye

1 The north aisle of Shorwell Church was the burying place of the Leigh family, where there is a monument with kneeling effigies to the memory of Sir John Leigh and his grandson, with the following inscription: "Memoria Sacrum, Clarissimo Amantissimo Patri Johanni Leigh de Northcourt in Insula Vectis Equiti Aurat. qui obiit 18 die Janivari, Ano. Dni. 1629, ætatis suæ 83, et sepultus fuit sub hoc tumulo, hoc Honoris Amoris Doloris Testimonium posuit moestissimus Filius natu maximus, Barnabas* Leigh, Armig. Vixit post Funera Virtus."—Ten lines of verse here follow. In another compartment is this: "Mors Æternitatis Nativitas. Barnabas Leigh, son and heire of Sir John Leigh and Elizabeth Bulckly, his wife, nine moneths old, died Janivary 25th, 1629, and was laide in the toombe of his great grandfather, who saw his heir of ye fourth generation.

"Inmate in graue he tooke his grandchilde heire,
Whose soule did haste to make to him repaire,
And soe to heaven along as little page
With him did poast to wait upon his age."

On another monument is an inscription to the memory of "The Religious and vertuous Ladie, Elizabeth Leigh, dawgt. of John Dingley, Esq., late wife of Sir John Leigh, Kt. Died ye 27th day of Octbr., Ano. Dni. 1619. And lieth here interred." An inscription in verse follows, beginning:—

"Sixtene a maid, and fiftie yeares a wyfe,
Make ye sum totall of my passed life.
Long thred so finely spunn, so fairlie ended,
That few shall match this patterne, fewer mend it."

* This must have been written *after* Mr. Barnabas had said the beginning of the Lord's Prayer.

2 The Rev. W. Jones, presented to the living of Arreton by Sir Thos. Fleming, 1615.

3 Married Barbara, daughter of William St. John, Esq., of Farley, Hants.

adge of 12 yeres his fathor putt him to Winchester Colledge where he profited very well in his learninge. Abote 15 yeres of adge his fathor dyed,¹ then he wase putt to Oxforde, to Magdeline Colledge, where with the helpe and laboure of his tutor, one Castilion, he grewe to be a very pregnant scholler, and verie expert in ye Greeke tounge; well seene in all learninge. When he wase scholler in Winton Colledge, at a huntinge daye with a strype of a hasell twigge he lost one of his eyes, it so ordered as hardlie to be descerned. Aboute 20 yeres of adge, his tutor carringe of him into Berkeshyre to his brother's, Sir Francis Castilion, he owt of his respect to them both, Sir Rychard Woorseley and Sir Henry Neville, for Sir Francis had maryed Mr. St. John's dawghtor, sistor to Sir Rycharde's mother, so he carryed him to Billingbeare to Sir Henry Neville's howse, where he fell in loue with M^{strs}. Francis Neville, one of ye handsomest littel women that wase in this kingdome, or that ever at least I sawe; I think fancie prevayled over portion. Then Sir Henry gott him to be Knyghted, and afterwardes to be a Barronet;² then he came into ye Island to be a howsekeeper and to be putt into ye Commission of ye Peace, whose oathe I gaue him; he kept a verie bountifull howse, and gaue greate entertaynement; lived in greate repute in his

1 In 1604. 2 In 1611,

counterye and verie hapilie. He had singular good gwyfites both of art and nature, a verie honest man where he did affect, butt withall verie nice and scrupulous in doinge of coortises, as to lend moneyes, or be bound for anye; for he desired to be bound with Sir John Dinglie to ye Ordinarye on his maryadge, that there wase no precontract betweene him and anie other.¹ Verie collerick, butt his judgment woold well moderate itt, wonderful studious, insomutch as he affected no counterye spoortes, eythor hawkinge or huntinge, but whollie spent his tyme when he wase alone att his booke; verie merry, and a notable good fellowe in companie that he knewe. He delyghted much in flinging of cuschions at one another's heddes only in sporte, and for exersise; untill that with a cushion at Gatcombe I wase lyke to putt foorth his other eye. He loued to keep a good table, otherwyse he woold haue nothinge more than necessarie nor hardly that, not

1 This he did probably because an arrangement had been made, and specified in his father's will, between his father, Thomas Worsley, and John White, of Southwick, co. Hants, that his son, Richard Worsley, should marry Honora, the eldest daughter of the said John White, if they, Richard and Honora, so agreed; his father having lent John White £1500, taking as security the Manor of Marwell, the Rectory of Wymering, and all the tithes, &c., after the death of the said John White, and Frances, his wife. If the said marriage did not take place, and John White wished to redeem, he was to pay down £2000, which was to be laid out in the purchase of other lands for Richard Worsley. Honora White eventually became the wife of Sir Daniel Norton.

respectinge good clothes. Beinge in a parliament,¹ ye last of Kinge James, soom of his howsehold gott ye small poxe, and comminge hooome soom of his children had it, and afterwarde himselfe, who beinge not so careful as he shoulde, and remouinge into his wyfe's chawmber after they weare owt on him, certaynely tooke cold and dyed² in ye flower of his adge, to ye greate gryfe of his fryndes and generoll loss to ye whole counterye; he is buryed in ye sowth chawncell in Godshill Church.

Sir Rycharde Woorseley, my good frynd, who both for naturoll and artificiall gwyftes had not his fellowe in owre cowntrie, and his fayre ladye, who for bewtie and virtue is woorthie of ye lyke commendations, often laye att my howse with mee 3 or 4 dayes togeathor; he dyed unfortunately of ye small poxe, and his ladye wase lyke to runn ye same fortune.

M^{trs}. Ann Woorseley, dawghtor to Sir Rycharde Woorseley, Knyght and Barronet, whoe soom 6 yeaes after her fathor's death, wase by her mother maryed at 17 yeres of adge to one Sir John Leygh,³ a Londinor's sonn; she wase maryed unto him in London at the howse oposite to ye 3 Crownes next to ye Savoye Gate, about ye 9th of November, Ano. Dom. 1629; and she wase

¹ He was M.P. for Newport, 1620-21.

² June 27, 1621. ³ Of Bury, Suffolk.

brought abed of a sonn at Apeldorcombe on ye 12th of August, Ano. 1630; and she herselfe dyed ye 16th of August followinge, weathor by takinge colde (which could hardlie bee) or with an imposthume in her hed, or of a disease that then commonly raygned in owre Island (a kind of burninge feavor) I knowe not. But this I cann confidently averr, that this Island never bredd a bettor or a handsomer gentlewoman, or a woman everie way bettor qualified; she wase buried by her fathor in ye chawncell in Godshill Church, where sutch a fathor, sutch a dawghtor lyeth; both sutch as I must confess I never knewe any that exceeded them. They 2 beinge gone, the glory of that howse is passed away, and although there be more branches of ye sayde stocke it left, it they will proove Crabbs in respect of that fayre fruit. So wee will leve them in Godshill, theyre Mount Syon, weathor praye God to bringe us all.

To wryght an epitaph on ye fathor and ye dawghtor I shoulde extenuate rather than demonstrate theyre woorth. Only frame an idea of a most p'fect man and woman, and then beleve yt sutch they weare.

Sir Rychard Woorseley, ye mann of learning, patron of virtue, frynd of good fellowes, and credite both of his howse and ye Islande, lyeth buried in ye upper ende of ye sowthe chawncell in Godshill Church, with-

out anie monument; whoe wase woorthie to haue his statue made in goold, but his good fame and virtue shall outlive all toombes.

Richor than thieselve, covering there is none,
 Thou to thieselve suppliest the want of stone.
 In Godshill church woorse lie
 Than ye name of Woorseley;
 Earth nevor bettor hadd,
 Few men soe far from badd.
 Happie men, happie soile,
 Whoe aftor lyfe and toile,
 With prayse in peace doo rest
 In Godshill, which is best.

His ladye, though my good frynd, and for virtue, noblenes, and bewtie, woorthie sutch a howsband, it herein wase wantinge.

[Sir John probably alludes to the passion of "his good frynd" for Sir Chas. Bartlett, which seems to have been unrequited, as in another place of his MSS. Sir John has inserted some very vigorous lines, which were written by Lady Frances Worsley on the marriage of Sir Charles. Resentment and disappointed affection may have sharpened her pen, but the incisive couplets following were the production of no ordinary woman.]

"Bee what thou wilt, be counterfeyt or ryght,
 Bee constant, serious, or be wayne or lyght;
 My love remaynes inviolate ye same,
 Thou canst be nothinge that can quench ye flame,

Butt it will burne as long as thou hast breth
 To keepe itt kindled, if not after deth.
 Nere wase there one more trewe than I to thee;
 And though my fayth must nowe despised bee,
 Unprised, unvalued, att ye lowest rate,
 Yet this I'le tell thee—'tis not all thie state,
 Nor all that better seeminge woorth of thine,
 Can buye thee sutch another love as myne;
 Likinge it may—but oh—there's as mutch odds
 Twixt love and likinge, as 'twene men and gods."¹

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Ye Pedigree of ye Woorseleys of Apledorcombe.

Apelder Combe wase originollie one Apelder's;
 Combe in ye Saxon tongue signifieth a valley or a
 bottom betweene hilles. Rycharde Rivors, Lord of this
 Isle, gaue it to a religious howse att Lyra² in Norman-

1 The passion of a widow of mature age, with several children, though violent, is apt to be transient, and time brought about a change in the lady's feelings. At all events, about 1636-7, Lady Frances Worsley became the wife of Col. Jeremy Brett, Captain of Southsea Castle. Col. Brett, a kinsman to the Duke of Buckingham, commanded a regiment in the fruitless Northern expedition of 1639; and on his return his men mutinied at Durham, and threatened his life. In 1642, after the removal of the Earl of Portland from the Island, he was appointed by the King Captain of Carisbrooke Castle. There, with the Countess of Portland and her family, twenty men and three days' provisions, he was besieged by Moses Read, Mayor of Newport, assisted by four hundred seamen landed from the fleet, and Harby, the Minister of the Town. Resistance being out of the question, he surrendered on honourable terms. His wife died in 1659.

2 The Manor of Appuldurcombe was granted by Isabella de Fortibus to the Benedictine Abbey of Monteburg in the Diocese of Coutances, France, which abbey was founded by her ancestor, Richard de Redvers, in 1090. The alien priories being dissolved and their lands seized by the Crown, Appuldurcombe

die, in Edward ye 1st or 2nd, therfore ye ffrenchmen possessed it, husbanded it, and retourned ye commodities thereof to Lyra. In Edward ye 3rd tyme in his warres he took itt awaie and annexed itt to his Crowne; there is a mill carieth ye name of ffrench mill. still. Aftor ye warres with Ffrance, itt wase grawnted by ye Kinge to ye Minorys without Aldgate, London. Sir John Leygh, originollie a Dorsetshyre man, by marrying Fry's widdowe, came to haue the lease, whoe hauinge but one dawghtor and heyre, named Ann, one Mr. James Woorseley, a courtior of Lancashyre, married her, by his ffryndes at Coorte gott to be Knighted, and aftor ye Lord Woodvill to be mayde Captayne of this Island. He hadd 2 sonnes, Rychard and John. Rychard¹ married a Sinbarbe,² of Hampshyre; had 2

was granted in the 30th year of Henry VI. to the Minoresses without Aldgate, London, and by them was leased to the Frys. The last of this family dying without issue, left the lease to his widow, Mary, the daughter of John Hackett, Esq., of Woolverton. She married for her second husband Sir John Leigh, of More, Dorsetshire, and left by him an only daughter, Ann, who became the wife of Sir James Worsley. The church at Godshill was one of those given to the Abbey of Lire, soon after the Conquest, by William Fitz Osborne.

1 "Rychard wase Captayne of ye Island, and bwylyte Woorseley's tower. He wase a brave, stout, and woorthie gentleman, but he dyed younge."—(*From another place in the MSS.*)

2 Ursula, second daughter of Henry St. Barbe, of Ashington, Somerset, who married secondly the famous Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State; who in spite of the efforts of John Worsley, brother and heir to Richard, enjoyed in right of his wife the leases of Bowcombe and the Manors of Godshill and Freshwater. The lease of the Priory of Carisbrooke also belonged to his wife from her first husband, but Walsingham procured of the Queen a grant of

sonnes, John and George; wase also Captayne of this Island; liued in good repute, and dyed Ano. Dom. 1565; his widdowe (Ursula) maryed Sir Francis Walsingham, by whom she had only one dawghtor, fyrst maryed to that woorthie Sir Philip Sidneye, then to ye Earl of Essex, aftorwardes behedded; lastly to the Earl of Clenricott.¹ John and George, ye sonnes of Rychard, beinge in ye lodge or gatehowse of Apledorcombe, where they went to scoole, the servantes weare dryinge of powder there, agaynst ye generall mowstor (in 1567), a sparkle flewe into ye dische that sett fyre of a barrell that stood bye, blewe up a side of ye gatehowse, killed ye two children (one beinge 8 and ye other 9 yeres of adge), and some others; hurte one James Woorsley, a youth, theyre kinsman and mine, that went to scoole theyre with them, whoe hath often tolde me this storye.

the Priory in reversion for 31 years, for a fine of £200, and a rent of £105. Walsingham died deeply in debt, incurred in the public service, in 1590; the Crown being one of his principal creditors. In a memorial to the Queen in 1602, "the poor old widow of Her Majestie's ancient own servant" begs for the reversion of the Priory of Carisbrooke, which she had had in lease 12 years, and which was all the living left her by the death of her first husband, Mr. Worsley. She had paid Her Majesty since the death of her late husband, by the sale of a good lease, &c., £16,000; but had been obliged to take up money on interest, for the repayment of which she had been forced to sell Walsingham House, in London, and Fulham Parsonage. She scarcely lived long enough to know the result of her touching appeal, for in little more than a month after its delivery the aged lady died, and was buried by the side of her second husband in St. Paul's Cathedral.—(*State Papers, Domestic.*)

¹ Richard de Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans.

(He escaped, but wase miserably burned.) Then John Woorsley, ye brother to Rychard, entored into Aple-dorcombe, maryed a Mewx,¹ had butt one child named Thomas. John dyinge, Thomas entored, and maryed a Sinjohn;² had 2 sonnes, Rychard and John; Rychard aftor Thomas's death entored, maryed Sir Henry Neville's dawghtor, dyed of ye smale pox, left sonnes, Henry,³ Rychard, Thomas (my godson), John, Ann, Elizabeth, and Dorothee.

Thomas Woorseley,⁴ of Chale, wase a bastard begotten by Mr. Rychard Woorsely, of Aple-dorcombe, on ye bodie of one Urie Targett's dawghtor, who dwelt at Whatchingwell, and this mayd wase his dearymayde, and a good handsom wench. This Mr. Thomas Woorseley wase a braue, wyse, and stout gentleman, liued well and gott a good estate owt of Chale ferme, beinge all that wase by his fathor left unto him. He pourchased

1 Jane, daughter of Richard Meux, Esq., of Kingston.

2 Barbara, daughter of William St. John, Esq., of Farley, Hants.

3 Henry, his successor; Richard, John, and Dorothy died unmarried. Ann married Sir John Leigh, of Bury, and Elizabeth, Sir John Meux, of Kingston. The descendants of Thomas succeeded to the Baronetcy on the failure of the elder branch by the death of Sir Richard Worsley in 1805.

4 Son of Richard Worsley, who died 1565, and who left by will to this Thos. Worsley, or Medmore, then at Winchester School, £20 yearly for his maintenance, also 100 marks on his attaining the age of 21. John Worsley, the brother of Richard, also left in his will £200 to Thos. Worsley, alias Medmore, to be paid out of the profits of a farm at Swainston, besides an annuity of £20 for four or five years.

£200 a yere land, and dyed and left it to his eldest sonn; for he had as I remember but one sonn and a dawghtor,¹ which wase maryed to Mr. William Bowreman, of Brooke; his sonn also maryed ye sayd Mr. Bowreman's sistor,² afterwardes ye wyfe of Mr. Edward Leygh, second sonn to Sir John Leygh, and dyed. He degenerated mutch from his fathor, for he was a folisch, cokhedded, druncken beast, and his sonn proveth lyke ye fathor, a most deboysed, druncken, folisch younge man; whoe I thinke will be the last of that famelye; whether it be ye corruptions of owre owne nature, or a curse of God for owre offenses that famely's soe degenerated, I leave to others' judgements.

THE LYFE OF YE LORDE CONWAY, CAPTAYNE OF YE
ISLE OF WYGHTE.

[Sir Edward Conway was the son of Sir John Conway, Kt., of Ragley, Warwick, who was appointed Governor of Ostend by the Earl of Leicester in 1586. His mother was Elene, daughter of Sir Fulke Greville. Sir Edward served in the expedition to Cadiz, 1596, where he commanded a regiment, and was Knighted by the Earl of Essex. He was afterwards Governor of Brill, till it was delivered up to the Dutch in 1616. In 1620-1 he was

1 Barbara Worsley. 2 Emma Bowreman.

sent with Sir R. Weston as Ambassador to Prague, on a fruitless mission, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the Elector Frederick and the Emperor. By the influence of Buckingham he was appointed Secretary of State, 1623, and the King himself recommended him to the Lords, for his birth, his soldierly qualities, his language, his honesty, and his courtesy. In March, 1624, he was created Lord Conway of Ragley, and was appointed Captain of the Isle of Wight in December of the same year. He was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Killultagh, co. Antrim, and Viscount Conway of Conway Castle, Carnarvon, in 1626. In 1629 he became Lord President of the Council, which post he filled till his decease in January, 1631.]

He wase a younger brother of a worshipful howse of ye Conwayes at Ragland in Warwickshyre, of whence he wase made Baron of Ragland, and Viscount Conwaye. In his youth, as I haue heard him often saye, he wase wilde, and nevor coold endure his booke, butt rann awaye from schoole, and went into ye Lowe Counteries to ye warres, and lived long as a common sowldior; afterwarde by his owne endeavours (as certaynely in his youth he wase verye valiant) he obtayned a captayne's place, and after that he wase made Liftenant Governor of ye Brill, under Sir Ffrancis Veare. I

haue heard him often saye that he nevor had anything of his fathor, but by ye deth of his eldest brother,¹ he had that Estate of Ragland, beinge woorth £800 per annum. When ye Brill (on payment of ye moneyes by ye Dutch that Queene Elizabeth lente on those caution-arye² townes wase payde to Kinge James) wase surrendered to ye Dutch, Sir Edward Conway hauinge a companie and that commaund of ye Brill, beinge forced to leave ye one, willinglie surrendered up ye other to one Sir Alexander Brette, ye Duke of Buckingame's cosen germain; and came for England, and putt himselfe wholley to please and flattor ye Duke,³ who tooke

1 "Sir Fulke Conway, brother to Mr. Secretary, having his house in Ireland burnt about his ears by negligence in taking tobacco, and escaping the first fury of the fire, would needs venture in again to save certain writings or papers; but came so singed, and stifled with the smoke, that he died presently, leaving better than £2000 land a year in the country to descend to Mr. Secretary."—(*Chamberlain to Carleton, Dec. 18, 1624. C. and T.*)

2 The cautionary towns were Brill, Flushing, and Raanmekins, which the States had put into the possession of Queen Elizabeth, as security for the money she had lent them while engaged in their struggle for independence with Spain. The garrisons of the towns were Englishmen, who were paid by the Dutch; but the States being anxious to regain possession of their towns, and apprehensive that James might sell them to the Spaniards, to induce the King the more readily to listen to their proposals, ceased to pay the soldiers, and excused themselves by the plea of poverty. The garrisons were soon in a state of starvation, and after long deliberations, the towns, in April, 1616, were finally given up to the Dutch, who agreed to pay in settlement of all claims £215,000. Out of this sum the principal officers who had held commands in the towns received pensions, Sir E. Conway amongst them, who was granted an annuity of £500 in compensation for the loss of his post at Brill.

3 "Mr. Secretary Conway is yours, bodie and soul. I never heard of the like of him, for he flies at all men that be not yours."—(*Sir J. Hippiusley to Buckingham.*)

ye givinge of his companye to his cosen Brette soe kindlye that he had him in goode estimation; but his grosse flatterie he used to ye Duke did him beste service, for he woold speake verye well, and had excellent naturol gwyftes,¹ and a woonderful complimenter, and to grosse a flatteror; with whych he had soe bewitched ye Duke, that one daye speakinge of ye Lord Conway, he openlye sayd that he knewe noe honnor that Conway wase not woorthlie of, nor noe place in ye commonwealthe to good for him; whereupon ye Duke procured him to be principal Secretary of State, (a place that he wase noe waye capable of), and made him a Vicount, Liffennant of Hampshyre, and Captayne of ye Isle of Wyght. Kinge James one daye hauinge a lettor sent him from Venise, wrytten in ye Latine tounge, tooke him to my Lord Conway to reade, but he beinge noe scholar could not; then aftor his M^{atie} had reade him, he bid him take his pen and wryght as he woould dictate unto him, but he could not wryght that anye could reade,² (as you maye see his wryghtinge in soome postscript of lettors sent to mee); whereupon Kinge

1 "The Lord of Buckingham says that he (Conway) is the best company that may be, either for jest or earnest."—(*Chamberlain to Carleton, Oct. 12, 1622.*)

2 The handwriting of Conway was so bad that his own clerks were often unable to read his unintelligible scrawls. Papers still exist in the State Paper Office endorsed "In my Lord's own hand," the clerks being unable to decipher, or to specify more fully their contents.

James begann to sweare that ye Duke had preferred a secretary to him that coould neythor wryghte nor reade;¹ this tale he hath often tolde to mee. He delivered his minde in verye good woordes, and woold indite very well, only itt wase to flatteringe and complimentol; and that whych made him soe ill-beloved wase that he woold tendor his service to all, and denie noe man a courtisie or favor in woordes; but in deedes he nevor woould nor coold p'forme itt. Therein wase his greatest imp'fection, as beinge willinge to denie noone, or able to pleasure all. You shall moore lively see his nature by this. One daye, he and myselve beinge walkinge aloane in St. James' Parke, in ye Long Walke, there came by a page, and my Lord asked him whose servant he wase; he awnsored, ye Ladye Wimbolton's.² "Pray tell your Ladye that your fellowe servant remembreth his duty unto her." Ye page beinge amazed, my Lord replied: "I beinge youre Ladye's servant, must be your fellowe." Sutch froth

1 "Sir Edward Conway, bred a soldier, after made a Viscount, and Secretary of State; a rude impollished piece for such an imployment. But the King that wanted not his abilities, would often make himself merry with his imperfect *scrouls* in writing, and hacking expressions in reading, so that he would break into laughter, and say in a facetious way: 'Had ever man such a Secretary, that can neither write nor read.'"—(*Wilson's Life and Reign of King James I., 1653.*)

2 Either the *second* or *third* wife of Sir Edward Cecil, third son of the first Earl of Exeter, created in July, 1626, Viscount Wimbledon. He died in 1638 without issue male, and all his titles became extinct.

and complimentes he woold use to all, but most espetiolly to ye feminine sexe, as may appeare. When I invited him to my howse, att his cominge into ye Island, he astonished my wyfe and dawghtors with his compliments, yea, my servants also; for my wyfe's gentlewoman lost not her share. Although he wase a meere verbal man, it he had soome qualities that weare good; he woold use all men with respect, and he wase an excellent howsekeeper, nevor thinkynge that he had meate enough att his table;¹ for hee woold haue 3 feasantes in a disch, and 6 partridges; and indeede he wase a verye epicure, and free att his table both in meate and wynes; and itt is that way hee spent mutch, soe he woold gayne itt any waye; I thinke he nevor refused anythinge that wase browght unto him. He wase a verye good fathor and howsband, makynge verye mutch of his wyfe and children; hee did manye good thinges for this Island—vide—he procured under ye Privie Seale that noe gentleman of ye Island shoulde be made Shryfe. He tooke a mapp of ye whoole Island, informinge his Ma^{tie} how, and in what manner he woould haue ye Island fortified; and wase a sutor to his Ma^{tie} for monyes, and in that needie tyme he

1 In 1610 a dispensation was granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir E. Conway, his wife, and two others, whom he might choose, to eat flesh at prohibited times, as fish did not agree with him; provided that he did so privately, to avoid scandal, and paid 13s.4d. per year to the poor of his parish.

procured a Privie Seale for £1500, whereof we had £300; and if ye tymes had bene fittinge for itt he woold haue done moore good, but that whych made him respectles of this Island wase, that he wryghtinge to us, and to Yarmouth, Nutowne, and Nuport, for ye Kinge's place att ye Parliament (whych evor they did gratifie former Captaynes with 2 or 3 places), they denyed him, and woold not give him one,¹ whych thinge he tooke very ill, and aftorwardes wase not soe willinge to doo good to ye Island. On ye other syde, ye Islanders tooke offense agaynst him, fyrst that neythor woold he live here, nor procure monyes for ye repayres of ye castells, espetiollie Sandam, whych fell down in his tyme; and also they thought he wase a meanes, or att least myght haue hindored itt, to bringe and bilette ye Scotch Regyment in owre Island; but I for my part, doo thinke him gwiltlesse of bothe, for in that tyme monyes wase not to be had, and ye Scotch Regyment wase putt into this Island becawse they shoold not runn awaye; beinge constrayned for ye moste part to serve contrarye to theyre willes. I am sure he did us good and noe hurte, and therefore not soe mutch to be condemned; as every man almost in ye Island beinge glad

1 In the election of 1628, the burgesses of Yarmouth refused the request of Conway to nominate one of their members, and the burgesses of Newport refused to elect his eldest son, Edward, who the previous year had taken part in Buckingham's French expedition, and was wounded in the Isle of Rhé.

of his deth, as itt wase a common by-woorde amongst manye, as hauinge soom losse or crosse, they woould sweten itt with sayinge, "But my Lord Conway is ded." He had a long tyme an infirme bodye, and evor since that att ye Brill he wase by a madman runn throwgh ye bodye with a sworde; for he beinge sicke of an ague att ye Brill, in his chawmber, and hearinge a greate noyse in ye hall, he went downe to see what itt wase; and cominge downe he found a madman that had taken awaye a sworde from one of his menn, that had drawen him in his owne defense; wherewith ye madman presentlye rann my Lord Conway throwgh ye bodye, whych putt awaye his ague, but ye remedie wase woorse than ye desease. He dyed ye 3rd of Januarie, 1630,¹ of a sudden deth, cawsed by an apoplexie; and when divors of ye Island woould complayne of him with ill speaches, I woould tell them Issope's fabel of ye ffrogges, wyschinge that they with them myght not wysch agayne for theyre Logge; for as he did us littel good in theyre opinion, soe did he us noe hurte; nevor but once came amongst us, but left all to his Liftenantes.² He was good enough, if wee had bene soe happie as to haue knowen how to haue made use of him.

1 New style, 1631.

2 Sir Edward Dennis and Sir J. Oglander.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE OGLANDER, ESQ.

In his youth, beinge born at Nunwell, wase brought up at scoole there till 15 yeres of adge; then he went to ye Ins of Chancerye, from thence to ye Innor Temple, where he affectinge ye studie of ye lawe wase called to ye barr. He nevor practised, but did mutch good amonge his neyghbours; for his fryndes he woold some times keepe theyr Courtes, and drawe conveyances; he lived to be 68 y'rs old. He wase of midle stature, very slendor, wyth littell hayre on his face; he wase longe of ye Commission of ye Peace, and very punctioll in ye execution of justice, and otherwyse one of ye meriest conceyptest men that evor wase. He wase a greate enemie to idlenes, and to good clothes, hatinge all superfluitie, or needles dresinge on aparrol, as lace, or gardes of velvet, which wase then mutch in request. He maryed 2 wyfes, ye one a mayden, ye dawghtor of one Mr. White in Sussex;¹ ye other a widdowe, then dwellinge at Alford, beinge ye dawghtor of one Mr. Hammon, of Gwilforde, and ye relict of one Mr. Woodison; she lived many yeres aftor him, till anno 1597. He had butt one dawghter by his fyrst wyfe, called Dowsabell,² by whom Mr. Harvie, of Avington, now

1 Elizabeth, daughter of William White.

2 Dowsabell married John Harvey, of Avington.

cometh. He died here at Nunwell,¹ soon yere after his mother; for his mother wase so carefull over him, beinge a kinde of physition, and he beinge of a weak constitution, shee made him many goode brothes and cullises to strengthen nature; so that when his mother wase ded, all men sayd that he woold not live 12 monthes aftor, which proued true, for itt wase thought, he beinge on a Sattordaye at Nuporte about justice's bwisnes, he theyre tooke a surfeite of meate, and in

1 George Oglander, Counsellor-at-Law, and a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn, was the son of Oliver Oglander, who married Ann, daughter of Gilbert Bullock, Esq., of Arborfield, Berks. The second wife of George Oglander was Alice, sister and heir of William Hammond, Esq., of Guildford, by whom he had two sons, Oliver, and William, his successor. In December, 1559, he, as "*Centoner of St. Elyns*," I.W., made a presentment of the state of several parishes in the Island, by the order and for the information of the Council. This report gives a melancholy picture of the general condition of the Island, and of St. Helens in particular. The church there was in such a ruinous state, "that one might look in at one end and out at the other," it having "been evil served and worse repaired ever since Dr. Cole hath been Provost of Eton"; there had been no curate, and but little service for many years; "so that the parishioners had been fain to bury their corpses themselves; and yet they pay nevertheless their tithes. Foreign sailors seeing the shameful using of the same, think that all other churches within the realm be like used, and so have both spoken and done shameful acts in our derision; and what they have said and made report of in their own country, God knoweth. It is a gazing stock to all foreign nations." At that time St. Helens was a great rendezvous for foreign ships, which lay there waiting for favourable winds, or to take on board supplies of fresh water and provisions; and the crews in most cases being Roman Catholics, the dilapidated condition of the church excited their astonishment and derisive contempt. Sir James Worsley, the first of the Worsleys of Appuldurcombe, and Captain of the Isle of Wight, who died 1538, left by will "to Master George Oglander, a silver cup, or £10."

cominge home of colde, which made an ende of him in one weeke.¹ He had a blacke nagge that he dearley loved, and one daye rydinge through London streetes with him cominge home, one offered him £10 for his horse, whych he at fyrst did wonder att, butt his answor wase, if ye horse wase woorth £10 to him, he wase woorth as mutch to himselve; and cominge home he told what a greate pryce he wase offered for his horse, and none or fewe woold beleewe itt. *Tempora mutantur.* He had a Lanorett that wase bredd in ye White Cliff on Bimbrydge, which wase ye best hawke with ye woorst lookinge to, that wase in England; for they never tooke care of her, but gaue her meate in ye foote, scarce euer tyed her, butt lett her scratch for bones with ye dogges; and when they came afeyld they cast her of, and shee woold followe ye dogges and kill whatsover did rise, partriche, phesant, bitteron, hearon, hare, or conie.

"Tis true my grandfathor, George Oglander, wase a Cownsellor at Lawe, butt never tooke anie fee, but imployed his skill and labour in makinge peace and unitie amongst his countreymen, he beinge also a Justice of Peace.

1 A brass plate fixed on the east wall of the Oglander Chapel in Brading Church has the following inscription: "Heere lyeth interred the body of George Oglander, Esq., (and Alice Hamond his wife), who dyed May 26th, 1567."

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM OGLANDER.

He wase borne at Nunwell abowght ye yeare of owre Lorde 1558;¹ he wase brought up att schole at Winton Colledge; his fathor dyed abowt ye 15th yeare of his adge, and he wase warde to his brother, Mr. Hervie, that maryed his halfe sistor, whoe delt verie hardly with him; from Winton he went to Balioll Colledge, Oxforde. He wase ye first that had a birdinge and fowlinge peece in Oxforde, which exercise of all other he most affected, for divors nyghtes when itt wase froste and snowe he wolde goe downe to Bradinge Hauen a shootinge, where he wolde kill 20 coupell of fowel at a time, and wase often in perill of drowninge in gettinge his ded fowle. From Oxforde he came into ye Island where Mr. Anthonie Dillington, of Knyghton, invitinge him often thithor and usinge of him kindly, he fell in love with his eldest dawghtor, Ann Dillington, as handsome a mayden as any wase in Hamshyre. His unkell, Mr. John Hamond, of Gwilforde, his mother's brother, wold haue matched him to his wyfe's dawghtor, which wase afterwarde maryed to Sir Larrance Stoughton, of Stoke, near Gwilforde; butt he beinge before in league with Mrs. Ann Dillington wold not hearken unto itt;

1 If Sir W. Oglander was about 65 years old when he died, as stated by Sir John towards the conclusion of his memoir of his father, he must have been born many years prior to 1558, probably in 1543-44. He was knighted at Hampton Court, 1606.

whereupon Mr. Hammonde's wyfe takinge itt ill that her dawghtor wase soe slyghted nevor left ye olde man her howsband till he disinherytet Mr. Oglander his ryght heyre; for he had no children of his owne, and by that misfortune Mr. Oglander lost £600 land a yere. Most of itt wase geven to Sir Larrance Stoughton, and the rest to Lord Mountague, and soome given to Balioll Colledge in Oxforde, and soome spent as a benefactor to Gwilforde Schoole, or rathor a principal founder thereof; soome 3 or 4 howses in Gwilforde he gave to-wardes ye mayntenance of his toombe,¹ and ye towne seriant, which grawnte beinge voide in lawe, I myght haue recovered, butt beinge defeated of ye rest, I would not medle with that. Butt Mr. Oglander as soone as he wase owt of his wardship maryed Mr^{ts}. Dillington, and had not with her aboue £50, for in those tymes men maryed moore for loue than money; he lived very hapily and contentedly with her at Nunwell, where he alwayes kept a hawke ye summor, and used his peece ye wintor, that browght him in mutch provisions, those commodityes beinge then farr more plentifull then

1 In Trinity Church, Guildford, before the fall of the tower in 1740, was an effigy and monument bearing the following inscription: "Heare lyeth the body of William Hammond, Esquier, sometime Maior of the Towne of Guilderforde, one of the chief founders of the Free Schoole of the same towne, and a liberall benefactor to Bailioll Colledge in Oxforde. The memorie of whose good deeds, God graunt may move others to doe the like. He departed out of this worlde the 10th of April, 1575."

nowe. Hee infynitely loued fowlinge with his gunn at ye seae syde, and often killed 40 coupell of fowle in a nyght, hee and his man; he loued hawkyng and coursing, and hadd of both kindes good; hee wase of an extraordinarie spare diott, and in his youth mutch given to feavors; hee wase an excellent provident howsband. Butt by reason of ye often troubles betweene us and Spayne, and shee beinge desiorous to be freed from those weekly affryghtes cawsed by often allarms, cawsed her howsband to take a howse at Hampton, but not likinge longe that, they tooke ye Abbye of Bewlie and there lived soome sixe yeres, where his wyfe dyed to his intollerable sorrowe and gryfe; aftor whose death he left Bewlie and went to London, and lived there soom to yeres. From thence he bowght Barton ferme by Winchester and lived there soom sixe yeres, and then he maryed one M^r^{ts}. Lewknor,¹ of Westdean in Sussex, and lived there soom sixe yeres moore, in which tyme he wase made Hygh Shryfe of Hampshyre. The Undershryfe of that countie wase one Prichard, his servant, at his wyfe's persuation as beinge one of her former servantes; this villayne deceived him, and rann awaye as soone as his yere wase owt, and

1 Eleanor, daughter of Christopher Browne, of Oxfordshire, and widow of Sir Richard Lewknor, Serjeant-at-Law and Recorder of Chichester. He purchased the Manor of West Dean from Lord Lumley in 1589.

his sonn, John, wase fayne to undortake ye bwsines and to pass ye accompt; this with a longe swyte he had with one Sir Owin Oglethorpe, together with some other crosses shortened his lyfe; which with a bledinge at nose that followed him, and by no advise could be stoped, or deverted, he fell into a kinde of dropsey and dyed at Westdeane, over ye greate parlor, ye 27th of March, 1609.¹ He wase a verie good, honest, upryght man, a good howsband to his wyfes and children, as provydinge verie well for them all, he wase a wise man, and good scoller. He was buryed in ye sowth chawncell in Bradinge Church. His exercises that he loued wase shootinge at wildefowle, coursinge, and shootinge at deare, and hawkinge with a short winge hawke att partrydge and pheasante; he wase abowt ye adge of 65 when he dyed; a bettor upryghtor or tendorer conscience nevor any Isle of Wyght man hadd; a good howsekeper, and charitable to ye poore; a man well skilled in howsbandry and hauinge a generoll knowledge in all thinges; very industrious and hatinge lase-ness. He wase a spare lene timbored man, soome 5 foote and a halfe hygh; he wase a goode scoller, and a wyse gentleman; he wase longe in ye Commission of

1 The inscription on his tomb in Brading Church is: "Heere lyeth the body of William Oglander, Knight, and Ann Dillington, his wife, who dyed the 27th of March, 1608."

ye Peace, both for Hampshyre and Sussex, and Hygh Shryfe of ye former Ano. Dom. 1607. He hadd not mutch hair on his face, he wore his berd spade¹ fashcion.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN OGLANDER, KT.,
WHO CAME TO KEEPE HOWSE ATT NUNWELL ANNO DOM.
1607, MARCH YE 7TH.

He wase borne att Eastnunwell, in ye chawmber over ye parlour, May ye 12th Ano. Dom. 1585, and wase nursed att Bordewood by one Cooke's wyfe in a littel tennement of Baronett Worseleyes; he wase browght up in his infancie att Bewlie, and afterwardes putt to schoole at Schalflett, in ye Island; from thence to Ryngewood in ye Newe fforest, Andover, and Winchester; from whence he went to Baylioll Colledge in Oxon, and had a grownde chawmber in ye Bach'lor Courte, next to a Inne called ye Cateronwheele; ye chawmber

1 In the time of Elizabeth and James I. the fashions of wearing the beard were extraordinary. The soldier affected one cut, the citizen another, and the lawyer and ecclesiastic another, different from both. Taylor, the water poet, thus describes the fashions of beards prevalent in his day:—

“Some are cut and pruned like to a thickset hedge;
Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some stark bare;
Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like,
That may with whispering, a man's eyes outpike;
Some with the hammer cut, or Roman T,
Their beards extravagant reformed must be.”

—*Whip of Pride, 1621.*

had then a littel garden pulled in before itt; he stayed there 3 yeres, and from thence he went to ye Midle Temple, and wase chawmber-fellowe to Mr. Whitlocke, afterwardes Judge Whitlock;¹ there he also stayed 3 yeres; wase Stuard att ye Reader's Feaste, and wase one of ye Revelors. Then, by his kinsman's, Sir Thomas Vincente's, meanes, he maryed one (the youngest) of Sir George Moore's dawghtors,² of Loosely in Surrey; and came he and his wyfe, and lived with his fathor at Westdeane in Sussex, (in ryght of Lewkenor's widowe), whych Sir William Oglander, his fathor, had maryed); and Sir William Oglander beinge made Hygh Shryfe of Hampshyre, they went to Winchester, and lived there that yere; and from thence ye nexte yere afterwardes they retourned into Sussex, and lived at Westdeane, and Chicester soom 2 yeres, in whych space of tyme his fathor, Sir William, dyed; and then Sir John, his sonn, came to Nunwell, and browght his wyfe

1 James Whitelock, son of a London merchant, Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1600. He was returned as Member for Woodstock in 1609, and again in 1614 and 1621. In 1620 he was knighted, and made Chief Justice of Chester; and was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench in 1624, which post he held till his death in 1632. His only son and successor was the notable Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, Cromwell's Ambassador to Christina, Queen of Sweden, and author of the well known "Memorials."

2 Frances; her mother was Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Adrian Poyninge, Kt., Governor of Portsmouth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

and 2 sistors unmaryed, Mary and Jane,¹ and his brother, and came and lived there, and bwylt ye howse. This wase ye 7th of March, 1607; ye Midsomer followynge his wyfe wase browght abed of theyre eldest sonn, George.² There beinge then but one Justice in ye Island, he wase putt into ye Commission of ye Peace without his knowledge att 23 yeres of adge. After³ my fathor's deth, who dyed att Westdeane in Sussex, as hauinge there maryed Lewkenor's widowe, I came to live in ye Island, and bwylt moost part of ye howse. I wase putt into ye Commission of ye Peace att ye adge of 22 yeres, when I not well understoode myselve, or place, and wase aschamed to sitt on ye Bench, as not hauinge then any hayre on my face, and less wit. Att theyre fyrst cominge to Nunwell, both he and his wyfe weare infinitelie trobled with sicknes. He wase to haue been Knyghted when his fathor was, but missinge of itt becawse his Ma^{tie} refused to Knyght fathor and sonn togeather: he refused itt untill manie of his inferiors weare Knyghted before him. (Sir⁴ John Oglander myght haue bene Knyghted before all the gentlemen of

1 Mary, afterwards the wife of Thomas Kemp, of Beaulieu, Hants. Jane afterwards married to Germain Richards, of Portsmouth, son of Edward Richards, Esq., of Yaverland, High Sheriff of Hants 1616.

2 Died at Caen in July, 1632, aged 23 years.

3 From another place in the MSS.

4 From another place in the MSS.

ye Island; and owt of to mutch nicenes as his fathor beinge then livinge refused itt; and afterwardes when Sir Bowyer Woorseley and soom others weare Knyghted he woold not bee; but by perswation of his fathor-in-lawe, whoe wase then Liftennant of ye Tower, att last¹ took itt; whych is ye true reason that soe manie staped before him.) He wase Liftennant Governor of Portemouth,² under Will^m. Earl of Pembroke, where he lived ye winter tymes for soom 4 yeres space; then not hauinge his helth theyre, hee sowld itt to Sir Rychard Morrison, and came and lived att Nunwell agayne; and wase Liftennant of ye Island, and lived soom tymes att Chicicester, and soomtymes att Nuport. He wase verye sickly untill he grewe in yeres towardes 40; in his youth mutch trobled with fleame, and infinitelie with winde and coler. Winde soe possessed him that hee wase seldome well; also mutch trobled with a payne in his hedd, which woold laste him 2 or 3 dayes; itt began in ye forehed, and by degrees woold fall downe into ye pole, and soe went awaye; but when he came to 40 yeres that miserable payne left him, and he begann to be mutch moore healthior in his bodye then before. But then another infirmitie came unto him, whych wase greate paynes in ye sowles of his feete,

1 Sir John was knighted at Royston in 1615.

2 1620 to 1624.

whych hindored him from trauellinge afoote ; but this wase only in ye sommer tyme, in wynter mutch bettor. He lived att Nunwell in as goode repute and fashion as anie man in his tyme ; Sir Rychard Woorseley and he weare trewe fryndes, in whose deth he infinitelie suffered. He coold endure anythinge save where his reputation and credite weare toutched, and nothinge moore trobled him then ye unkindenes of his fryndes ; although he coold master all other passions, this woold infinitelie woorke upon him. He wase of a midling stature, bigge, but not very fatt ; of a moderate dyott, not caringe how littel or coorse, if cleane and handsome ; for his intellectual partes, let his actions judge of him. God send ye Island nevor a woorse for his paynestakinge to administer justice upryghtly to every one ; and for ye apeasinge and endinge of differences and debates betweene neyghbor and neyghbor. He lived att a greate rate of expense in his howsekepinge. for he alwaies kept 3 servinge men and a footbwoye, besydes retainors ; alwaies his coache well horsed, (his coache wase ye second that evor wase in ye Island) ; he spent usuolly £800 everye year, soe that he coold not lay up mutch. Of all vices he hated drunkenes ; it he woold play ye good fellowe, and woold not mutch re-frayne from drinkinge 2 or 3 healtres.

I doe asure myselve that my wyfe and I lived att

Nunwell for ye space of 15 yeres (had itt not bene intorlaced with sicknes); as hapilye, for owre estate as well and plentifulie, and in as good repute and fashcion as anie coold or woold deserue; but true contente thou must not expect in this woordle.

In the Introduction Sir John Oglander is stated to have filled the office of Sheriff for Hants in the year 1637, but it was mainly during the following year that he occupied that unenviable position. His duties were onerous and disagreeable, his countrymen poor, and reluctant to pay their assessment of ship money; and the Sheriff was placed at a further disadvantage by his residence being in the Island. In the State Paper Office are several of his letters written during this period, in which he excuses himself to the Council for his inability to fully execute their commands, though doing his utmost in the King's service. Writing to Secretary Nicholas in March, 1637-8, he says his cares and pains have been equal, and more (by reason of his dwelling being in the Island) than any Sheriff's; and that he had so ventured his person because he would not disappoint the country about the service, that beyond expectation he had twice narrowly escaped ship-

wreck. "Moneys" in his district rose "far more heavier," and were "more hardlier to be gathered than that of Sussex." All along the sea coast, from Emsworth to Chichester, the inhabitants, mostly fishermen, were so poor that they were unable to pay the tax, and most of them had nothing whereon to distrain. Yet he would endeavour to overcome these difficulties. In April of the same year he was directed by the Council to free Winchester of £20 of the £170 ship money at which the city had been rated. In his answer to this, Sir John states that after the general assessments for the county had been made, and above £5000 collected and paid in to Sir William Russell, of which Winchester and some other corporations had not paid a penny, but pleaded poverty; it would be most difficult and almost impossible for him, living in an island, to manage the business, so he begged the matter might be allowed to stand over for that year. He hoped the Council would not think it fit for him to pay any part of it out of his own purse; and if the city was poor, the Mayor was better able to bear the loss than the Sheriff. In a subsequent letter he informs Nicholas that he had paid in £5600 as ship money from the county, but could not procure one penny from Winchester, although he had appointed them three several days. Though he had paid in more money than any of his predecessors, yet

the total loss would be much; for many of the taxpayers had run away, others grown poor, and others rated for coppices, on all of whom no distress could be levied; and if the sum due from Winchester should be abated, it would be impossible to make up the £6000 at which the county had been assessed. Winchester had been originally rated at £190, which had been reduced to £170, and the citizens evidently held out and deferred payment as long as possible, in hope of obtaining a further reduction. Towards the close of the year, Winchester was returned as still owing £20, Andover £8, and Southampton £40. *Vide Introduction, xxii.*

A SORVEY TAKEN BY SIR JOHN OGLANDER, KNYGHT, OF ALL YE CHURCHES AND CHAPPELLES WITHIN YE ISLE OF WYGHT; TOGETHOR WITH ALL YE AWNTIENT MONUMENTS THEREIN; AND BY CERTAINE TRADITIONS AND WILLS OF YE DECEASED, AND YE LIKE EVIDENCES, WHAT KNYGHTES AND GENTLEMEN HATH BENE BURYED THEREIN, WHOSE MONUMENTS ARE NOW DEMOLISHED. APRIL, 1632.

BRERDINGE ALIAS BRADINGE.

This church is ye awntientest in owre Island, when and by whom it wase fownded it doth not appeare,¹ or any certayne recordes y^t evor I cowlde see.

The chawncell wase bwylded in Edward ye 1st time, ye sowth isle wase bwylded by ye Oglanders. The

¹ On the first leaf of the oldest volume of the Parish Registers of Brading is an entry made by Sir J. Oglander, stating that the church was built by Wilfrid, Bishop of Chichester, in the year A.D. 704. As there were no Bishops of Chichester till the removal of the See of Selsey to Chichester in 1075, and Wilfrid's connection with Sussex ended about 686, on his restoration to his See at York, this statement is of no value nor authority.

chawncell by ye Abbott of Bremor, whoe wase parson of ye p'risch, or ye middle isle. The north isle by ye P'risch and ye Hollises, who gave ye moyety with ye P'risch towards ye bwyldinge of it.

Toombes in this church or other markes of antiquitie there are not manye. There be two of ye Oglanders, John and Oliver; butt there lyeth in ye church and sowth chawncell many score of ye Oglanders, men, women, and children, for that famely hath continued in Bradinge p'risch from this yere of owre Lord 1633, 566 yeares; and I wish they may continue theyre as longe as ther shall be a p'rische. There is a fayre¹ stone in ye chawncell with ye portraiture of a sowldior on it, with this inscription abowt it: "Hic jacet nobilis vir, Johannes Cherowin Armiger, dum vivebat Constabularius Castri de Porchester; qui obiit Anno Domini, Milesimo quadringesimo quadragesimo primo, die ultima Mensis Octobris; Anima ejus requiescat in pace—Amen."

Then in ye north isle there are too toombes, one of ye Hollis and his wyfe, with this inscription. The toombe next to ye midle chawncell hath as followeth:

¹ A fine specimen of one of the few incised slabs to be found in England. The effigy is surrounded by figures of the Apostles in canopied niches, but the matrices only of the head and hands remain. According to local tradition the missing parts were made of silver, which may account for their disappearance. This slab has been described in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses."

“Jesus haue mercie on William Hawly’s sowle, Anno. 1500,” and on ye toombe on ye north walle is written “Helizabeth his wyfe.” These be all ye monumentes in Bradinge Church yt are now extant. There haue bene manye woorthye noble gentlemen buried in this church that have not any monument now left—videlicet—The Russells, of Yaverland—The Glamorgans, of Woolverton in Binbridge—The Hackettes—The Fitchetts, a very awntient famely—The Landgardes, of Langarde—The Alverstones, of Alverstone.

Of Late Dayes.

The Squires, manye of them. Many of ye Denys’s, Sir Edward Dennys, his lady, a very handsom younge woman, she lyeth in ye lower parte of ye midle chawncell. Mr. German Rychardes; Mrs. Mary Rychardes’ dawghtor, a handsom younge virgin. Sir John Rychardes, and his fyrst wyfe, Grace, ye dawghtor of Sir John Leygh. The Knyghtes of Landgarde, and many others, where one daye I hope I myselve shall be nombred amongst them, my bodye beinge partenors with them in ye church, and my sowle in heaven.

YAUERLAND.

They buried theyre (Brading), it beinge butt a chapell erected in Edward ye 1st his reygne, by con-

sent of ye Bischop the Abbott of Bremore, and Sir John Russell, Honnor of Yaverland; for his ease, his servantes and tennantes. One of ye objections wase that all ye wintor they cowlde not come to Bradinge Church, except they went abowt by Sandam, 2 myles, for then ye cawseway at Yarbridge wase not made; they alwayes buried at Bradinge, and received ye communion there. At Christmass and Eastor ye P'son of Yaverland wase inioyned to come with his whole p'rish, and to administer ye cupp; he wase to reade ye fyrst lesson, to fynde 2 loade of strawe yerely to laye in ye seates, 6lb. of candels, and 10s. yerely in moneyes, and to acknowledge Bradinge for theyre mother church.

SHANKELYNGE.

Shankelynge hath also no buryinge place, but only at Bradinge, beinge as Yaverland is, a member of Bradinge, whoe is mother church to them both.

[Here Sir John gives a translation of the agreement in Latin, made under the authority of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, between Simon of Beverley, Parson of Bradinge, and Geoffrey of the Isle (de Insula), and William Stower, concerning the establishment and endowment of a Chapel at Shanklin, acknowledging and owning fealty to Brading as the Mother Church. The agreement is signed by Ralph, Archdeacon of Winton; Roger,

Archdeacon of Surrey; Robert de Lyra; William Russell; and Ralph Bearne.]

GODSHILL.

The church wase bwylt in ye rayne of King Edward the Confessor, and after ye Conquest wase giuen by William Fitz Osberon to ye Abbie of Lyra. . . .

In the sowth isle next belowe the chawncell are two fayre stones under whom are buried the bodies of the Fryes, in ye stones are pictores of brasse, but the inscriptions are stolen awaie. In the sowth chawncell, on a fayre stone, is this inscription: "Hic jacet Joh'es Frye, filius Ric. Frye et Margarite uxoris suæ, qui obiit 11 die Januar. Anno Dom. 1512. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen."

These Fryes weare an awntient famely, and ffermers of Apledorcombe after itt wase taken awaie from the Abbey of Montes Burgy in ffrance.

In the sowth crosse is buried one of the Hacketts, with this inscription: "Pray for the Soule of William Hackett, Esq., on whose Soule Jhesus haue mercie. Amen."

In this ile the owners of Apledorcombe weare buried, as being partlie fownded by the Priors therof. Where one Prior is buried his portraicture on brasse is

on a stone. Betweene the two chawncells there is a very fayre toombe, in which is buryed Sir John Leygh and Mary, his wyfe, the dawghtor and heyre of John Hackett, Esq. Itt is the fayrest toombe in owre Island, on which toombe the sayde Mary, wyfe of Sir John Leygh, lyeth in her coate armoure, embellished with Hackett's armes, her fathor, and Leygh's, her hows-bande. In the north chawncell in ye north syde of the wall is the toombe of Sir James Woorseley without anie inscription, onlie he is theyre pictured kneelinge, erected by his wyfe. Under a fayre stone a littel belowe in the same ile lyeth buryed the Ladie Woorseley,¹ the widdowe of Sir James, who dyed a verie olde woman. There weare her armes and an inscription on brasse on her toombe, but nowe defaced. In ye sowth wall of the sowth chawncell is the toombe of Rychard Woorsley,² sonn and heyre of Sir James.

In the north chawncell are manie fayre stones that heretofore haue hadd portraictures and inscriptions on them in brasse, under whom are interred the bodies of the De Heynoes,³ who weare Lords of Stenburie and

1 She died in 1557, having survived her husband nearly twenty years.

2 Died 1565, and among other bequests, left to the Vicar of Godshill £10, to the schoolmaster of the same place £5, and to Mr. Travass, for a sermon at his funeral, £10.

3 Thomas de Haynoe, of Stenbury, the last of that family, died in the latter part of the XV. century, leaving a daughter, Mary, who married William Pounce.

Whitwell, an awntient famelye, manie of them weare Knyghtes of good accompte, for all Whitwell buried in Godshill Church till Queene Elizabeth's reygne, at what tyme they had libertye to burye theare.

Alsoe in this church lyeth buried manye of the De Awlas, or Halles, menn of good ranke and quallitie, manie of them Knyghtes; but of them, and manie moore that haue bene buried, there nowe appeareth noe marke of antiquitie. In the sowth chawncell, abowte the middest, lyeth the bodie of John Woorseley¹ confined in leade, who dyed in London; next to him lyeth the bodie of his sonn, Mr. Thomas Woorseley,² a braue schollar, and a plaine but woorthie gentleman, and a most plentiful howsekeper. Next to him, in the same chawncell, lyeth the bodie of his sonn and heyre, Sir Rychard Woorsley, Knyght and Baronnett, a man of woorth, learninge, and judgement. He dyed of ye smale poxe in ye 32nd yere of his adge, 1620 or thereabowghts. Next to him, just by the syde of Sir John Leygh's toombe, lyeth the bodie of Ann Woorsley,

1 Died 1580, leaving, among other bequests, 40s. to Anthonye Byrteswell, schoolmaster of Godshill, and his plain gold chain to his sister-in-law, Ursula Walsingham.

2 Died 1604, leaving by will 12d. to the Mother Church of Winchester, and £100 to the poor of Godshill. He also bequeathed to his cousins, Bowyer Worsley, of Ashey, Jane Baskett, Bartholomew Meux, and William White, 40s. each to buy a ring; to Mr. John Lorde, Parson of Niton, £3 for a ring, and a rent charge of £5 to found a lecture at Newport,

dawghtor of Sir Rychard Woorsley, and wyfe to one Sir John Leygh. Shee wase one of the handsomest women that euer the Island bredd. Nearer to Mr. Rychard Woorsley's toomb lyeth the bodie of Mr. Thomas Woorsley's wyfe, whoe was maryed to one Sir Rychard White, a sowldior, and follower of Henry Earle of Sowthampton. Shee wase Mr. Sinjohn's dawghtor, of ffarley, in Hampshyre.

ST. HELLENS.

This church wase fyrst bwylyt by Hildila, yt wase Chapleyne to Sanctus Wilfrydus, then Bischop of Chithestor; he placed it next to ye open seae at ye east poynt that he might ye oftenor behold Chithestor, ye place of his birth, and goe with more ease by boate thethor; he was buryed in his owne church. . . . Wilfryde wase ye fyrst in these parts that taught men to catch fish, both with hookes and nettes. In Henry ye Fyrst's time we finde ye church wase mutch augmented, and a Priorye there errected next to ye church dedicated to St. Hellen. . . . On ye dissolution it wase given to Eaton Colledge, neare Windsore, whoe still enioyeth itt; and accordinge to ye dedication, ye place hath altored his name. Monumentes in this church there none nowe extant; in Edward ye Sixth his reygne ye north isle of the church wase taken downe; what monumentes there

weare, or what demolished at ye suppression, is now uncertayne; owt of question there weare monumentes of divors Pryors and Mounkes; and of ye Sancta Hellena, a worshipful famely in that p'risch, and also of ye Lords of Nettlestone and Troublefyld. Nowe only Mr. John Hopkins that I knowe lyeth there, a fine scollard, and a fine gentleman; brother to Sir William.

BINSTEED.

This church was founded in the reygne of Henry ye Seconde by ye Abbott of Quarr, becawse he would not haue all his tennantes and ye inhabitantes of Binsteede come to trouble ye Abbeye church. By reason of ye propinquitie of ye Abbeye, Binsteede was then very populous, and a great many servantes of all kindes then dwellinge at Nunam. They tooke order that a mounke of theyre owne shoulde every Sondaye discharge ye cure; butt since ye dissolution of ye sayd Abbeye, itt is made a smalle parsonage, presentation beinge in ye Bischopes gwyft. Monumentes there are noone, nor evor I suppose weare, no man of quallitie evor livinge there. I was once there at ye burioll of one Captayne John Gibbons (my goode frynde), whoe comminge from ye north-west passage, beinge employed thethor for ye discoverie of that passage by Prince Henry, sonne of Kinge James, whoe comminge home dyed at Ride, and

gaue me his journal for a legacy. He was a very scilful navigator, and one of ye sixte maystors of England; he wase buried in ye midle of ye chawncell. This p'risch assumed aftor ye dissolution of ye Abbeye, all ye priuiledges thereunto belonging; as maryinge without lycense, provinge of willes, and all thinges that ye Abbott in former times cowld doo; whereupon ye parsons for longe time aftorwardes weare called Bischoppes of Binsteede. But that power as it wase butt usurped, so it wase taken from them when Bilson and Andrewes¹ weare Bischoppes of Winchester.

WHIPPINGAME.

In this church there is no monument, nor any man of quallitie buried there, in remembrance of any man; only excepted ye parsons, and one Mr. Sommers, some-tyme Captayne of Cows Castell; he lived to be a hundred yeares owlde.

ST. LAWRANCE.

This is a veye smale church, under ye cliffes, at ye sowth-east parte of owre Island, commonly called Undor Wathe. In which ar no monumentes, neythor of late any man of quallitie there buried. Not farr from

1 Bilson 1597—1617. Andrewes 1618—1628.

thence to ye sowthward, on a peece of land nowe Sir John Dingle's, there appeareth ye ruynes of an other chappell¹, but what itt wase is nowe utterlye unknowne. Only ye tennant to ye land informed me that soometimes they tyed beast there, and ye beastes so tyed woulde swet and eate no meate as longe as they weare soe tyed; which is strange if true, and must proceed from some naturoll cawse as it undiscovered.

NYTON.

This church hath no monument now extant in itt, only in ye waynscote in ye sowth chawncell there are 3 coates, which I conceive to be eythor of ye Bewchawmpes, Cawnes, or Halles, for these weare the awntientest famelys that lived there; and divors of them there buried. Too places it retaynes ye names of those awntient famelyes—Videl.—Cawnes Court and Bewchampes. In ye church yarde there is a crosse with steps to ascende to it; ye base and toppe thereof beinge of stone, very awntient. There wase a fisch markett there, kept every Wendesday and Frydaye. There is

1 This building, of which an ivy-covered gable is now the principal remains, was never intended for a chapel. It was probably built by John de Wolverton in the reign of Edward I. for his manor house, and its ruins are an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the XIII. century. It was only two stories in height, and the lower was probably used as store rooms. In the remaining gable is a good example of an Early English window, which lighted the upper story.

also in ye sayd churchyarde a toombe, whereon there wase, owt of question, a statua placed; ye effigies of his swerd playnely it thereon to be sene. This personage wase in ye gwyfte of ye Crown, but in ye 2nd of Kinge Charles's reygne it wase with others altored and impropriated to Queene's Colledge¹ in Oxforde; at ye swyte of ye Queene, solicited thereunto by one Potter, her Confessor, a Jesuite, drawen to make ye swyte by his mistress ye Queene, by ye instigation of Doctor Potter, hedd of ye sayd Queene's Colledge.

ARRETON.

This church did belonge to ye Abbeye of Quarr, but since ye dissolution one John Milles bowght of Henry ye 8th both Quarr, Comley, ye awntient seate, and Hazeley ye Graunge. Aftor ye death of George, ye sonn of Rychard, one Sir Rychard Milles, nephewe to ye sayd George, and his heyre, sowld it to Mr. Flemminge, whoe

¹ According to a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum, the advowsons of the Churches of Niton, Whitwell, Carisbrooke, and Godshill, with three others on the mainland, were granted by Charles I., November 12, 1626, to Queen's College, Oxford, through the intercession of his Queen, Henrietta, and the help of the Lord Keeper Coventry, Hay, Earl of Carlisle, and Sir George Goring, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen; not in exchange for the College plate, as stated by Sir Richard Worsley, but as a gift from the Queen to the College as its royal patroness. Sixteen years afterwards, in January, 1642, the plate of the College was lent to the King, after the rate of 5s. per ounce for white and 5s.6d. for gilt, the total amounting to £591 1s. 9d.; but the loan was never repaid by the borrower.

now holds it. Awntient monuments in this church there are verie fewe; there is a fayre toombe at ye upor ende of ye north walle of ye sowth chawncell, wherein there hath bene ye portraiture of a man and woman cutt in brasse, with divors scutcheons, but soom sacreligious hand hath taken them awaye, and bereft us of ye knowledge thereof. But I conceive it wase ye monument of one of ye Urryes that dwelt at Stanum—for under or neyre ye toombe there wase a vault for theyre buryinge, which wase filled up with earth not longe since.

At ye upor ende of ye midle ile there is a fayre stone in which is wryghten: “Anno Domini August ye 30th, 1623. Here wase buried ye body of Margaret Mather, wife of Henry Mather, whoe wase buried at ye west end of this stone, April ye 4th, 1628.”

He wase Stuarde or servant to Mr. Thos. Worsleye, and to his sonn, Sir Rychard. Under a blew marble stone in ye chawncell as you goe up to ye communion table lyeth, without any inscription, ye bodye of that famous woman, Mrs. — Milles, wyfe to Mr. George Milles, Honnor of Quarr, Comely, and Hazeley. Shee wase a Ward, born in Cumberlandshyre, and bowght by Rychard Milles, fathor of George; shee wase handsome and p’sonable, and ye best howsekeeper in ye Island. Shee lived longe in yeres and in widowehood;

shee dyed Anno Dom. 1624. If Sir Edward Horsey's wyfe had dyed before him, he had maryed Mrs. Milles; his wyfe wase a ffrench woman and lived there.

As you come to goe up to ye communion table, in a peece of stone is wryghten: "Mr. Edward ffayrebrace, Vicor, 1615. Dec. 17th." On a stone in ye sowth side of ye midle chawncell is wryghten: "Here lyeth ye body of Thomas¹ Lislie, of Bridlesford, Esq., whoe departed December ye 17th, Anno Domini 1621, *Ætatis suæ* 70."

A stoute gentleman, my good frynd, unkell to Sir William.

On a stone in ye sowth chawncell there is ye picture of a man in brasse,² with a sworde by his syde, and 3 woolfes' hedes in a coate, with this inscription:—

"Here is y-buried under this graue
Harry Hawles his sowle God saue ;
Longe tyme Stuard of this Yle of Wyght,
Haue m'cy on hym God ful of myght."

The Earles of Clare descended owt of this famely. On ye sowth walle of ye sowthe chawncell there is a monument without any inscription; but not soe owld

1 Second son of Thomas Lisle, Esq., of Wootton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Colnett, of Combley, and left two daughters his heirs.

2 This brass is still in existence, but the head of the effigy and the shield of arms have long since disappeared. The old sexton, whose family from father to son has filled that office for the last 300 years, always informs his visitors that the missing portions of the brass were taken away by Oliver Cromwell.

but yt soom of theyre sonnes are livinge, whose fathors knewe of his burioll. Itt wase one Mr. Rychard Cooke, his awntient howse wase in Sussex, a place called Rusington, but when he dyed he dwelt at Budbrydge, his owne inherytance. He wase also ye fyrst Captayne of Sandam Castle, and there had undor his commande 20 gunnors and sowldiors, and in those dayes the Castles had not crept in undor ye commande of ye Captayne of ye Island. He wase a braue gentleman, and rode alwayes to the church in his foote cloth, 12 sowldiors wayghting on him with partisans; he dyed ye 2nd of Queene Elizabeth.

In a brasse table¹ in ye north walle of ye sowth ile is wryghten as followeth:—

“Loe here under this toombe incoucht
Is William Searle by name,
Who for his deedes of charetie
Deserveth woorthie fame.
A man within this parisch borne,
And in ye howse called Stone;
A glass for to beholde a worke
Hath left to every one.
For that unto ye people poore
Of Arreton, he gaue
An hundred powndes in readie coyne²

1 This plate has been removed from its original position, and is now fixed to one of the pillars of the aisle.

2 With the proceeds of this bequest, a farm called Garretts, on St. George's Down, was purchased, supplying a fund by which the poor of the parish are relieved in winter.

He willed yt they should haue.
 To be ymployed in fittest sorte
 As man coulde best invent,
 For yearely releife to ye poore,
 That was his good intent.
 Thus did this man a batchelor
 Of yeares full fiftie nyne;
 And doinge good to manie a one
 Soe did he spend his tyme.
 Untill ye day he did decease,
 The fyrst of Februarie,
 And in the yeare of One thousand
 Five hundred nynetie five.'

On a stone underneath is wrighten: "William Serle,
 1595."

In ye sowth wall in ye sowth ile is a wryghting of
 Mr. George Serle's, of Stone, who dyed Anno Dom.
 1609: "The rewarde of sinne is death. Everlasting life
 is ye gifte of God through owre Lord and Saviour Jesus
 Christe. Wherefor all ye that loue the Lord doe this;
 hate all things that are evell, for he dothe kepe the
 soules of his from such as woold them spill.—George
 Serle."

In ye wall also of ye sowth chawncell is wryghten:
 "November 10, 1628. Here wase buryed the bodye of
 Edward Herbert, of Birchmore, whoe dyed in ye Lord,
 Nov. 9th."

In ye north syde of ye chawncell, in ye Litton syde,
 q2

is wryghten in brasse: "Here in this toombe lyeth buried ye bodey of William Colnett, of Comely, Gent., whoe departed this lyfe ye fyrst of July, in ye yeare of our Lorde God 1594, Etatis suæ 69."

Here lyeth divors that haue dyed within ye memory of man without any monument.

BONCHURCH.

This church wase erected in ye reygne of William ye Conqueror by one Johannes de Argentine, a ffrenchman, to whom William Fitzosberon, after ye conquest of this Island, by permission of his kinsman, William ye Fyrst, gaue to ye sayd Argentine all those landes in ye sayd p'risch, whoe for ye ease both of himselve and tennantes, Bradinge then beinge too farr, and also Nuchurch, and Shanklinge then not bwylt, got itt to be made a p'risch by meanes of his brother's sonn, Walke-lyn,¹ then Bischop of Winton.

Saynt Uries at Bindbridge (a chappell now decayed) wase founded by ye Lordes of Woolverton and Milton, for theyre ease and theyre tennantes, for in those tymes ye Cawsey at Yarbridge wase not erected; so they weare fayne to goe abowt by Sandam to come to Bradinge. The ruines still remayneth, but I conceive they buried at Bradinge.

1 Bishop of Winchester, 1070—1098.

WODDITON (WOOTTON).

This church was bwylt by Waltor de Insula in ye fyrst yere of William ye 2nd, Anno Dom. 1087, accordinge to an owld recorde that I haue sene. When he or his fathor had seated themselves at Wodditon they bwylte this church for ease of themselves, fameley and tennantes, and endowed itt; for before itt belonged to ye p'risch of Whippinghame. But that church which wase fyrst bwylt wase by casualtie of fyre, togeathor with ye dwellingehowse, burned in Henry ye 4th his reygne, about ye yeare of owre Lord 1410. Since ye bwyldinge of ye newe church I fynd no monumentes there, although I haue knowen manye buried there, but ye awntient Lyslyes buried at theyre church at Thruxton, in Hampshyre, where be manye of theyre monumentes.

QUARR ABBY, ALIAS QUARRARA.

Baldwine, ye sonn of Rychard Rivors, whoe wase Earle of Devonshyre and Lord of the Isle of Wyght, fownded this Abbeye, and had fully finisched it, and had ye greate church consecrated by Henry de Bloys, Bischop of Winton; and made a greate and sollemn feast theyre for ye whole Island, for ye finischinge of so good a woorke, wherein every inhabitant in this Island wase in somethinge or other a helpor and furtheror of ye sayde woorke, on ye fyrst day of June, 1150. The

sayde Baldwyne de Rivors, beinge banished England by Kinge Stephen for fortifyinge ye Cytie of Exetor agaynst him, and for takinge part with Maude, ye Empresse, in his banishment made a vowe that if he retourned with health and restored to his former fortunes, he wouold bwyld a religious howse for God's service, and the health of his owne sowle, Adeliza, his wyfe's, and Rychard, his fathor. He browght owt of ye Lowe Counterye one John le fleminge, a good Free Mason, whome he imployed abowt ye mason woorke for ye bwyldinge of Quarr. Evor since as poore men ye name hath continued le fleminge, and now one derived from him hath honnor of his awncestor's bwyldings; but little did Rivors imagine this when he brought him owt of Germanie. This Baldwyne dyed in ye Isle of Wyght in ye yere of our Lord 1155, and wase ye fyrst that wase buryed in his greate church at Quarr, where his funerol wase solemnized by procession of ye Abbot and Monkes; all ye gentlemen of ye Island attendinge on ye corpes. Rychard, his sonn, erected a stateley toombe for him in ye church next to ye hygh altor, and gaue also land to ye sayd church to praye for his sowle, his fathor's, mother's, and grandfathor's. But sutch are ye ruins of time, that there now liveth not anye yt can tell where ye Church of Quarr stood. At my fyrst cominge to inhabit in

this Island Anno 1607, I went to Quarr, and inquired of divors owld men where ye greate church stood. Theyre wase but one, Fathor Pennie, a verye owld man, could give me anye satisfaction; he told me he had bene often in ye church when itt wase standinge, and told me what a goodly church itt wase; and furthor sayd that itt stode to ye sowthward of all ye ruins, corne then growinge where it stode. I hired soome to digge to see whethor I myght finde ye fowndation butt cowlde not. He told me that itt had a fayre churchyarde, and that ye walle to ye northward of ye owtmost sowth walle wase but ye owtmost bound of ye churchyarde. He then showed me Owre Lady's Chappel to ye eastward, next ye brooke, also ye Lorde Abbott's howse; his kytken and offices, beinge ye northermost place where nowe ye tennant doth live. The common Sellor and Buttery wase then livinge, altho' mutch demolished, and divors other offices. He cowlde not satisfie me whoe pulled downe ye sayd church, but I am of opinion it wase Mr. Milles, ye fyrst purchasor. This wase a verye greate Abbeye both in bwyldinge and revenues. Itt had mutch landes belonging unto itt neare Lymington, in ye Newe Forrest, and divors other places. Land in ye Island itt had—Hazely, Nunam, Arreton, Stapellors, Comely, and I thinke Apse; the P'sonage of Arreton, Newchurche, and Godshill; and

all ye land betweene Binstead and Wootton Hauen. The Abbott sate in ye Upper Howse of Parliament, and was honored here in ye Island like a pettie prince;¹ hapye was that gentleman that cowlde gett his sonn to attend upon him. Theyre was a greate markett kept 3 dayes in every weeke at ye Crosse Waye, soom 12 schore yarde from ye howse to ye sowth west; and most of ye gentlemen's yoonger sonnes weare officers to ye howse—Treasuror, Stuarde, Chiefe Butler, Solicitor, Rent Gatheror, Courte Keeper, or Baylie Generoll. Those places maye nowe be accompted meane; but then itt was accompted a greate honor to haue any place or awthoritie abowt that howse, and ye best gentlemen's sonnes in owre Island thought it no disgrace, but an honnor to them to serue in those places; and they weare not obtayned withoute greate swyte or long attendance on ye Lord Abbott. Now there is nothinge left but ruines, except ye sellor and butterye, by which (as by Hercules foote) a man may judge of ye former greatnes. The Abbott's priuate chapel is also now

1 The Abbots of Quarr were often joined in commission with the Captains of the Island, to order its defences, and to repel invasion. In 1340 the Abbot was Warden of the Island, and obtained a licence from Edward III. to fortify the Abbey. The ruins of the wall which surrounded the conventual buildings, enclosing an area of about forty acres, may still be traced. This wall was loop-holed, and the gate facing the sea was guarded with a portcullis. The last Abbot was William Ripon, and at the dissolution by Henry VIII. the yearly revenue of the Abbey, according to Speed, was £184 ls. 10d.

standinge. Goodly monuments in ye greate church certainly there weare, but those of chyfe note wase Baldwyne Rivors, ye fyrst funder; Cicelye,¹ ye second dawghtor of Edward ye fourth, whoe maryed for her second howsband one Kyme, an Isle of Wyght gentleman, a very proper man. She lived and dyed at East Stannum, under St. George's Down, and ye Lord Abbott desired that they myght haue ye honnor to haue her interred in theyre church, which was p'formed with all honnor and state by ye convent and gentery of ye whole Island, who attended ye corps from Stannum to Quarr, where ye Lord Abbott preached at her funeroll. The other of note wase a greate Mownsyor of france, slayne in owre Island in Rychard ye Secondes reygne. Besydes divors Abbotts and of ye gentery not a fewe, there lyeth amongst ye reste one of my awncestors, who wase theyre Stuard, and there dyed; but of all this there is nothinge nowe to be seene. On ye dissolution one Mr. Rychard Milles, a merchant of Hampton, bought Quarr, Nunam, Hazely, and Comely of Kinge Henry ye 8th; and he and his sonn, George Milles, sowld ye stones of ye church, and all monumentes to anye that would bwyte itt; for ye fyrst thinge they did after ye pourchase of sutch religious howses wase to pull downe ye church and most parte of ye dwellinge

1 See page 86.

howses. But God giveth not alwayes a blessinge to theyre labours. For George Milles dyed without issue, and left it to his brother's sonn, one Mr. Rychard Milles, whoe sowld itt for a tryfle to Mr. Flemminge, who wase aftorwardes Lord Chiefe Justice of ye Kinge's Bench. He gaue not for ye whole mannor above 3000£, ye wood beinge woorth as mutch. Sutch is ye unconstan-cye of Fortune, which with ye ayde of her servant Tyme, pulleth downe greate thinges, and setteth up poore thinges.

That which once ye Abbottes fatte
And sluggische Mounckes did fede,
The drunken Flemminges now doth scrape
With gayne thereof to rayse theyr seed.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

STENBURY—page 74.

Mary, daughter and heir of Thos. Heynoe, of Stenbury, married William Pound, and had issue a son, Anthony Pound, and a daughter, Catherine. Anthony had a son, Richard, who left no issue, and two daughters, who were co-heirs of their brother. The eldest, Honora, married the Earl of Sussex, and the other, Mary, married her cousin, Edward White, of Southwick, Hants. The father of Edward White was John White, Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII., who at the dissolution of the monasteries obtained a grant of Southwick Priory. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of William Pound.

WOOTTON—page 77.

Sir John Lisle, of Wootton, married Anne, daughter and heir of John Botreux, brother of Lord Botreux, and had issue a son, Sir Nicholas, and two daughters—Alice, who married John Rogers; and Agnes, who married John Philpott, of Compton. Sir Nicholas Lisle had a son, Sir John, who was the last of the direct line of the family. His wife was Joan, daughter of Courtney Earl of Exeter, but he left no surviving issue. His sister, Eleanor Lisle, was his heir; she married John Kingston, Esq., of Berks, and had two sons who died childless, and an only daughter, Mary, who became the wife of her kinsman, Thomas Lisle, afterwards knighted. Mary Lisle died without issue in 1529, and her two great aunts, Alice Rogers and Agnes Philpott, succeeded as heirs general to the entailed estates of the last Sir John Lisle. The lands at Wootton were left by the will of Sir John Lisle to Lancelot, brother of Sir Thomas Lisle. Lancelot left a son, Thomas, whose son was Anthony, who was the father of Sir William Lisle, knighted in 1606, the contemporary of Sir John Oglander. One of the sons of Sir William Lisle was John Lisle, the regicide, one of Cromwell's peers, who fled from England at the restoration, and was assassinated at Lausanne in 1664. Many years afterwards his wife, Alice, was convicted at Winchester, by the brutal Judge Jeffreys, of treason, for sheltering two fugitives from Sedgemoor, and executed.

LISLE.

In a note at the foot of page 79 it is stated that in the parish church of Thruxton, Hants, is a brass of John, *Lord Lisle*, who died 1407. Instead of this read—brass of Sir John Lisle, Lord of Wodditon, I. W.

ASHEY—page 83.

Thomas Coteile, Esq., High Sheriff for the County of Hants, 1630—31, was the son of Sir Thomas Coteile, Kt., of London. The family was of Flemish extraction, the father of Sir Thomas, Stephen Coteile, being a merchant of Antwerp, who settled in London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

SIR GEORGE MORE—page 139.

In the Loseley Chapel in the Church of St. Nicholas, Guildford, the burial place of the More family, is a monument in two compartments, with two kneeling figures, under which are these inscriptions: 1st—"This figure was erected in memory of Elizabeth More, Dar. of Sir William More, married first to Richard Polsted, of Albury, Esq., by whom shee had noe issue; secondly to Sir John Wolleye, Kt., one of the Secretaries of the Latin tongue to Qn. Elizabeth, and by him had Sir Francis Wolley, Kt.; and thirdly to Thomas Ld. Elsmere, Lord Chauncellor of England, but by him had noe issue." 2nd—"This figure was erected in memory of Ann, second Dar. of Sir William More, who was married to Sir George Manwaring, of Ightfeld in Shropshire, Kt., and by him had Sir Arthur, Sir Henry, Sir Thomas Manwaring, Kts., and George Manwaring; and two Dars., the eldest married Sir Richard Baker, Kt., and the youngest mar. Sir John Cobet, Kt."

Page 142.—Sir Poynings More represented Haslemere in three parliaments of James I. and Charles I., and was returned for Guildford in 1627. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Fytche, Kt., and died April, 1649, leaving issue two sons.

ERRATUM.

Page 118.—Three lines from foot of the page, for *Mr. Roffe* read *Mr. Rosse*, and sometime for *sometimes*. This "Mr. Rosse" was the "Alexander Ross" immortalized by Butler in his *Hudibras*. He was a native of Aberdeen, who left Scotland for England, and was for many years master of the Free School at Southampton. In 1634 he was presented to the Vicarage of Carisbrooke, I. W., by Queen's College, Oxford. Probably during his residence at Carisbrooke he married, for his wife was Barbara, daughter of William Bowerman, Esq., of Brook, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Worsley, of Chale. He was a voluminous author, and published upwards of thirty volumes, ranging from 12mo. to folio; nearly all of which are now fallen into oblivion. He wrote a continuation to Sir W. Raleigh's *History of the World*, but his best known works are "A View of all Religions" and "The Muse's Interpreter." During the Civil Wars he was ejected from his living, but he eventually found an asylum in the house of his friend Anthony Henley, Esq., of Bramshill, Hants. He died at Bramshill in the year 1654, and was buried in the parish church of Eversley.

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